

Awards for Valor.

RECEIVES DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL



Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Levi Anderson receiving the Distinguished Service Medal from Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Collins, Monday, at Fort Myer. Lieut. Anderson was formerly a private in the Tenth Cavalry. He was cited for bravery in rescuing a comrade from drowning at Fort Ethan Allen, 20 years ago.

# LIEUT. ANDERSON AWARDED MEDAL FOR HEROISM

Presentation Made at Fort Myer by Brigadier General Collins

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Lieutenant Levi Anderson, World War veteran and retired private of Troop D, Tenth Cavalry at Fort Myer, Monday morning for gallant services in rescuing a fellow soldier.

The presentation was made by Brigadier General Edgar T. Collins, commandant of the Sixteenth Brigade, assisted by Colonel Coots, and Captain William E. Bergin of the general's staff who read the official citation.

Three troops of the Third United States Cavalry with the regimental band and colors participated in the ceremonies which were held on the drill ground at Fort Myer.

## Rescued Companion

Lieutenant Anderson was given the award for a daring rescue of a soldier from drowning on July 6, 1911 in Lake Champlain. Lieutenant Anderson who was then a private, was training horses to swim in the lake when a soldier's horse became frightened and threw the rider in the water. The man's arms became entangled in the reins and was he was on the verge of being drowned when Anderson came to his rescue and saved the man's life at great risk to his own.

The captain of the troop reached the scene in a canoe during the rescue and assisted Anderson in placing the man in the boat. Anderson had to dive several times before the man could be located under the surface of the water. He was brought to shore and revived.

## World War Veteran

For this act he was also awarded the Congressional Life Saving Medal. Lieutenant Anderson saw service overseas during the World War with the 368th Infantry. He took part in the Meuse Argonne drive and other important offensives. His conduct on the battle field was highly commended by his superior officers.

He joined the army in March 1906. Since his retirement he has been employed as a clerk in the Post Office Department. Friends and relatives as well as employees of the Post Office were present at

the ceremonies. Government, news-reel and newspaper photographers and reporters covered the event. Lieutenant Anderson lives at 1121 Nineteenth street, n.w. Friends are planning a banquet in his honor in the near future.

In accepting the medal Lieutenant Anderson spoke as follows:

"The first time I stood retreat after having been sworn in as a soldier in the U.S. Army at Columbia Barracks, Ohio in 1906, the ceremony of the preceding guard-mount and retreat were impressive and inspiring to me. There I resolved to be a good soldier. And now, I feel that this presentation to me of the distinguished Service Medal is one of the many and a culminating reward of that inspiration and resolve.

"Too I remember with admiration and affection Colonel Thaddeus W. Jones, Captain John J. Ryan and 1st Lt. James R. Casteman, former officers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, in which I had the honor to serve, who with that admiration for courage traditional wit the army saw fit to nominate me for the certificate of merit for my act, thereby, bringing to me this honor today. Though exacting and sometimes rigorous in its requirements, I shall always remember with pride my service in the Army. It is with gratitude and joy that I receive this honor.

"Sir, I thank the President of the United States and I thank you."

## FORMER TENTH CALVARY TROOPER GETS MEDAL FOR HEROISM

Washington—(CNS)—The U. S. Army Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Lieut. Levi Anderson, officer in the 368th Infantry during the World War, and a retired private of Troop D, Tenth Cavalry, here last Monday at Fort Myers, Va., for meritorious service.

The presentation was made by Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Collins, commandant of the Sixteenth Brigade, assisted by Colonel Coots, and Captain William E. Bergin of the general's staff who read the official citation.

Three troops of the Third United States Cavalry with the regimental band and colors participated in the ceremonies which were held on the drill ground at Fort Myers.

## Rescued Companion

Lieutenant Anderson was given the award for a daring rescue of a soldier from drowning on July 6, 1911 in Lake Champlain, Lieutenant Anderson who was then a private, was training horses to swim in the

lake when a soldier's horse became frightened and threw the rider in the water. The man's arms became entangled in the reins and was on the verge of being drowned when Anderson came to his rescue, and saved the man's life at a great risk to his own.

Lieut. Anderson is now employed as a clerk in the City Post Office here.



## AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL



*Courier 10-31-31 Pittsburgh, Pa. (Columbus Dispatch)*

Peter McCowan of Lima, O., in the center of the above group, was presented a medal for valor and distinguished service shown at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, at ceremonies at the Fort Hayes barracks Tuesday noon. General Dennis Nolan, shown to the left, commander of the post, presented the decoration. The medal replaces a certificate of merit that McCowan, who served in the 10th division of the U. S. cavalry during the Spanish-American war, was awarded at the close of the conflict. Judge Edward Mattias, former commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, attended the ceremonies.



Soldiers-1931

Discrimination

# Student Barred From U. S. Training Camp

Defender

NEW YORK, May 29.—

Despite the fact that he is a first lieutenant in the reserve officers training corps and an honor student at City college, Milton Quander, 18-year-old son of John P. Quander, assistant cashier at the Dunbar National bank, will not be able to attend the summer camp with his classmates at Plattsburg. Instead Quander must go to a Jim Crow camp at Fort Hunt, Virginia. 5-30-31

The announcement came as a shock to Quander and his white schoolmates who cannot understand why there should be a distinction made in the summer training camps. Officials at the school failed to comment on the matter other than to say that it was the custom of the government

Harlemites are up in arms over the matter and have appealed to Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat of the 21st congressional district for aid. Chicago, Ill.

Anxious to break down the existing color bar in summer camps, Congressman Gavagan sent the following telegrams to the secretary of war and the commanding general at Governor's island, New York.

May 19, 1931.

Hon. Patrick J. Hurley,  
Secretary of War,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Milton F. Quander, first lieutenant, R. O. T. C., City college, New York, has been informed he cannot accompany his classmates to Plattsburg for training because of a policy of the war department to send Colored students elsewhere. I cannot believe such a policy exists. Shall appreciate if you will use your good offices to prevent cruel prejudice being shown this American boy. JOSEPH GAVAGAN, Member of Congress.

May 19, 1931.

The Commanding General,  
Governor's Island, New York.

I am informed that Milton E. Quander, first lieutenant, R. O. T. C., City college, New York city, has been informed he cannot accompany his classmates to Plattsburg, N. Y., for training because of the policy of the war department to send Colored students elsewhere. I cannot believe that such a policy exists and shall appreciate any in-

formation or advice you may be pleased to give me.

JOSEPH A. GAVAGAN,  
Member of Congress.

Congressman Gavagan's reply from Governor's island read:

Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan,  
Washington, D. C.

Milton F. Quander, R. O. T. C., City college, has been sent to Fort Hunt, Virginia, for training pursuant to war department's policy of three years standing under which Colored R. O. T. C. students are trained at that station.

ELY —,

Governor's Island.

Not having received a reply from the secretary of war, Congressman Gavagan sent the following letter:

Hon. Patrick J. Hurley,  
Secretary of War,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary: Under date of the 19th inst. I telegraphed you as follows:

"Milton F. Quander, first lieutenant, R. O. T. C., City college, New York, has been informed he cannot accompany his classmates to Plattsburg for training because of a policy of the war department to send Colored students elsewhere. I cannot believe such a policy exists. Shall appreciate if you will use your good offices to prevent cruel prejudice being shown this American boy."

No reply having been received, I again request the courtesy of a reply that would seem to be due me entirely aside from the consideration of the courtesy due my official position.

Yours very truly,  
JOSEPH A. GAVAGAN.

Late Tuesday evening the following telegram was received by Representative Cavagan from F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war, who is acting as spokesman for Secretary Hurley, who has not seen fit to make a direct reply. The telegram reads:

"Congressman Joseph Garagan,  
New York city.

"Receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of May 19, 1930, in reference R. O. T. C. student, Milton F. Quander (Colored), College of the City of New York, being permitted to attend the R. O. T. C. camp at Plattsburgh barracks during the coming summer.

"For several years the war department has maintained a camp at Ft. Hunt, Va., for the training of all Colored R. O. T. C. students. The majority of the students who are trained at this camp come from Wilberforce university and Howard university, and occasionally a few from other colleges.

"Previously, Colored students attended camps with other R. O. T. C. students. The experience acquired

at these mixed camps moved the war department to establish a separate camp for Colored students. It was obvious that Race prejudice could not be eliminated at mixed camps. By the establishment of a separate camp for Colored students there is no possibility of friction.

"The students trained at Plattsburgh barracks come from several educational institutions in addition to those from the College of the City of New York, and while possible the classmates of Mr. Quander might not object to his presence at the camps, it is probable, based on past experience, that other students would object. This would result in personal discomfort and embarrassment to Mr. Quander, which will prevent his receiving the maximum benefit of the training afforded him in the camp.

"The program of training at R. O. T. C. camps provides for students being rotated in the various company grades for the purpose of practical instruction in leadership, command and discipline, the point stressed being that commands from student officers and non-commissioned officers are to be obeyed as though received from regular officers. Experience has shown that this necessary program of training in mixed camps has resulted in friction. This should be obviated if possible.

"By assembling Colored students at Ft. Hunt it has been found they can be trained in command duties without any friction whatsoever.

"The camp at Ft. Hunt is under the supervision of white officers of the regular army. It is ideally located, being near Washington, with excellent facilities for training and recreation and reception of visiting families of students. Taking all phases of this question into consideration it is believed that the present policy of the war department is justified and for the best interests of the trainees.

Sincerely yours,

F. TRUBEE DAVISON,  
"Acting Secretary of War."

Congressman Gavagan says he determined to know just why the government has to draw a color bar in the training camps in as much as these young soldiers would fight side by side in time of war. Alderman Fred R. Moore and a group of other public-spirited citizens are aiding in the fight.

## U. S. JIM-CROWS

### WAR DEPT. JIM-CROWS

#### A COLLEGE STUDENT

5-30-31

IN N. Y. CITY COLLEGE AS TO TRAINING CAMP—FORCES R. O. T. C. TO SEPARATE FROM CLASSMATES — WAS OFFICER AND THREE-MEDAL MAN AND CAPTAIN OF COLLEGE RIFLE TEAM.

St. Louis, Mo.

New York, N. Y., May 27, 1931.—Milton F. Quander, 18, first lieutenant in the City College R. O. T. C., has been ordered to leave his classmates who go to Plattsburg, N. Y., on June 11, for training, and report to Camp Hunt, Va., "where Negro reserve officers are sent."

Quander, holder of three honor medals and captain-elect of next year's R. O. T. C. rifle team, was first informed of the discrimination three weeks ago by a white sergeant in the office of the commandant of the City College corps. Informed that he was to receive separate camp orders, he appealed to Capt. David Barrett for an explanation.

He was then referred to Col. George Chase Lewis, commandant of the R. O. T. C. at that institution, who confirmed the order, telling him that it was the policy of the War Department to send "Negro" reserve officers to Camp Hunt, Va., while their white classmates went to Plattsburg.

Unwilling to submit to the humiliation of being separated from his class, whose study of the advanced military science course automatically provides training at the New York State camp, Quander presented the facts of the case to Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan of the Twenty-first district. Gavagan immediately launched a fight to allow the youth to maintain his position in his company.

The congressman sent telegrams to Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding general of Governors Island, and Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, protesting the order given the youth, and asking that the policy be changed. He received an immediate wire from Maj. Gen. Ely stating:

"Milton F. Quander has been sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for training pursuant to War Department policy of three years' standing under which colored R. O. T. C. students are trained at that station."

Receiving no answer from the Secretary of War, Congressman Gavagan wrote the cabinet member again.

Quander, who lives with his father, John P. Quander, assistant cashier of Dunbar National Bank, is a junior at

City College. He was graduated from Dunbar High School in Washington in 1928. He was presented a gold medal for second place in the Manual of Arms last year. He won a varsity medal in rifle competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Telegraphic championship and another medal as a member of the R. O. T. C. rifle team this year. He has been elected to the captaincy of the latter team for next

## BAR NEGRO FROM ARMY AIR CORPS

Applicant For Service Is Told He Is Not Wanted In Face Of Reducing Of The Colored Army Regiments

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—(CNS)—

What seems to be duplicity on the part of the officials of the War Department was revealed here last week, when information in the hands of the N. A. A. C. P. was released last week, indicating that not only was the War Department following a long established policy in depleting Negro combat units of the regular army, but that as well no Negroes were being admitted to the Army Air Corps, contrary to the statement of Assistant Secretary of War, F. H. Payne, that the reason Negro troops were being reduced was due to the need for them in the increased personnel of the Air Corps.

Evidence that Secretary Payne's statements was contrary to established facts seemed most conclusive. The letter of Isaiah Davis, Captain in the Air Corp and Assistant Chief of the Personnel Division, to Albert Roberts, of Arange, New Jersey, who sought to enlist in the air service was in direct contradiction to the War Department comment on the affair.

### No Negroes Allowed

The Davis letter to Roberts read as follows: "In reply to your letter of February 22, 1931, relative to flying training, you are advised that as there are no units in the Air Corps composed of colored men, no provision has been made for their enlistment or training at the present time and your application therefor



could not accordingly be given consideration."

Further evidences in the hands of the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. indicate that the policy of the War Department as announced in its new infamous, "secret order," is only in line with a consistent policy since the was to steadily reduce the personnel of the Negro combat units.

Concerted efforts from every source being urged by the association to prevent the complete abolition of colored troops from the army. Editorial comment all over the country has been bitterly adverse to the present administration for its failure to remedy the obvious practice of segregation in the army. At the same time, officials of the association promised to make an issue of the admittance of qualified colored soldiers to the army air corps.

## War Department Bars Negroes From Air Corps

New York.—The War Department has stated in a letter to an applicant for enlistment in the Air Corps that "as there are no units in the Air Corps composed of colored men, no provision has been made for their enlistment or training at the present time," and a copy of this letter, now in the possession of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has resulted in renewed protest to Washington against the gross discrimination being practiced against colored U. S. soldiers.

Protest has been sent by the N. A. A. C. P. to General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, in view of General MacArthur's statement made in a previous letter that no discrimination was being practiced against colored soldiers.

"In view of the fact that old and famous colored regiments like the 10th Cavalry are being demolished and the fragments distributed, enlistments and promotions being temporarily suspended in order as you state to make room for extension of the Air Corps, can it now be maintained that there is no discrimination being practiced by the War Department against Negro soldiers when

those Negro soldiers are denied enlistment in the Air Corps?

"Colored people on reading the letter sent to Albert Roberts who applied to enlist and was told no colored men could be accepted in the Air Corps, will be more firmly convinced than ever that there is on the part of the War Department in Washington, a determined and deliberate attempt to offend and insult the loyalty of United States soldiers of Negro blood by reducing and breaking up their regiments to make room for a service from which they are excluded.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing to you as Chief of Staff of the United States Army to state whether the policy enunciated in the letter sent to Mr. Albert Roberts by Captain Isaiah Davies of the Air Corps has the sanction of the War Department and of the Hoover administration."

The text of the letter to Mr. Roberts as made public by the N. A. A. C. P. is as follows:

War Department  
Office of Chief of the Air Corps  
Washington

Mr. Albert Roberts,  
162 Pierson Street,  
Orange, New Jersey.  
Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of February 22, 1931, relative to flying training, you are advised that as there are no units in the Air Corps composed of colored men, no provision has been made for their enlistment or training at the present time and your application therefore could not accordingly be given consideration.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Isaiah Davies,  
Captain, Air Corps,  
Asst. Chief, Personnel Division

## FRANCIS'S NAME IN, YOUNG NOT ON GOLD STAR LIST

State Dept. to Honor  
those who Died in Service Abroad.

### CRUM CITED

## Military Attaches Not to be Included.

WASHINGTON—In reply to the AFRO query as to why the names of William T. Francis, Colonel Charles Young and William D. Crum were not included in the Gold Star list of Foreign Service Officers who had died at their posts the State Department advised this week that the name of Francis would be added, but the others would not.

A letter signed by Hunter Miller historical advisor for the secretary of state, states that the list as originally released was only a partial compilation.

The letter says in part:

"With respect to the names mentioned in your letter, you are advised that the name of Mr. William T. Francis, minister resident at Monrovia, Liberia, who died at his post of yellow fever on July 15, 1929, will appear in the additional or supplemented list mentioned.

"With regard to Mr. William D. Crum it may be pointed out that the question whether former foreign service officers who died in the United States of illness incurred during service abroad will be included in the revised list has not yet been decided. As you know, Mr. Crum died in Charleston, South Carolina, on December 7, 1912. It is understood that at the time of his death he was suffering from malignant malaria, acute bronchitis, and valvular disease of the heart and that these diseases were, to some extent at least, caused or aggravated by the rigors of the African climate.

"There are comparatively few foreign officers who have been on duty in certain posts, who have been immune to tropical or other diseases peculiar to the posts in question. The extent to which these diseases contributed to their deaths after they returned to the United States is often not easy to determine. It is for this reason that the list included only those who died abroad."

In the case of Col. Charles Young the letter says:

"Colonel Young was not named in the list as his office was that of military attaché to the legation at Monrovia. The names of military and naval attachés were not enumerated

## as the list was confined to American diplomatic and consular CONGRESSIONAL ACTION SOUGHT ON RACE UNITS

Find Our Soldiers Not  
Given Square Deal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Every possible pressure is to be brought on high officials of the war department and President Hoover himself in an effort to do away with prejudice which honeycombs the army, according to leaders of a number of different movements, all directed against the attitude of the army officials towards the present enlisted strength and Race veterans.

The N. A. A. C. P., through its secretary, Walter White, is still making earnest effort to secure congressional action with regard to the Ninth and 10th cavalries and the 24th and 25th infantries. Meanwhile J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, has announced the completion of a study of the decimation of Race enlisted troops by the recent secret order preparatory to registering serious protest to Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley. A movement parallel to these just mentioned has gained momentum under the leadership of Sol Harper, representative of the Workers Ex-Service Men's league, a national organization, radical in its programs.

Says Veterans Uncared For  
The Workers Ex-Service Men's league has launched its fight not only to secure the abolition of prejudice affecting the Race enlisted men, but as well to secure fair treatment of Race veterans of the World war, thousands of whom, according to Harper, are slowly dying in the South of tuberculosis and other diseases contracted during their service overseas. These men, he said, have received little, if any, compensation in many instances, and the vast majority of them find it impossible to receive proper hospitalization, due to the lack of adequate hospital facilities furnished them in the South. "Under these conditions," said Harper, "the failure of the government to pay needy veterans, white and Colored, the remainder of their back pay, which they call bonus, is little short of criminal."

Nation-Wide Campaign Launched  
Mass meetings under the direction of the league have been held in Baltimore, Washington, New York and other cities. Every attempt is being made to have thousands of veterans meet in Washington on Dec. 5 to

present their demands to congress. At the same time appeals for the restoration of the Race units in the army from labor battalions to combat units will be requested. Should congress fail to heed this appeal the fight will be carried to the people in the 1932 election, it was said.



Soldiers-1931

Historical  
Spanish War Veterans  
Commemorate U. S. Maine

~~March 2-20-31~~  
The thirty-third anniversary of the sinking of the U. S. Battleship Maine was held Sunday at Pythian Temple under the auspices of the United States Spanish War Veterans, Department of the Potomac.

Lewis Jones, past department commander, was master of ceremonies. The Maine memorial address was delivered by Charles M. Thomas, professor of history and economics in the high schools of the District.

Sylvester H. Epps, past department commander, also delivered an address. The presentation of colors was by department color guard, while Capt. Arthur C. Newman, head of the Ninth Brigade High School Cadets, had charge of the escort to the colors and the firing of the salute.

The Northeast Concert orchestra furnished music. Recitations by Susie E. Addelle, "Battle of Manila Bay," and Andrew J. Clinton, "Echoes of 1898," featured the program. A solo selection was by Mrs. Amanda Stewart.



Soldiers - 1931

## In Confederate Army.

Nashville, Tenn. Farmer

Thursday, February 12, 1931

## SEVENTY ADDED TO PENSION LIST

Four Soldiers, 64 Widows  
And Two Negro Serv-  
ants Included.

The State Pension Board has added four Confederate soldiers, sixty-four widows and two Negro servants to the pension roll of the state, as result of the last quarterly session.

The list includes the following:

Soldiers, receiving \$40 a month: George Barnes, Erin; Hugh Cavardar, Woodlawn; S. E. Craig, Colliwood, and Alonzo Lindsey, Nashville.

Widows, receiving \$20 a month: Laura Adams, Vanleer; Annie C. Bailey, Burem; Mattie J. Barnes, Medina; Matilda A. Blackmore, Galatin; Emma Bright, Gladeville; Frances D. Bullock, Algood; C. Cagle Easter, Cerro Gordo; Eliza F. Cate, Medina; Susanna Chapman, Pulaski; Fannie D. Collins, Gladeville; Matilda Coward, Powell Station.

Malissa T. Crouch, Bell Buckle; Mary E. Dickson, Chattanooga; Lucy V. Drake, Dallas; Alice J. Ezell, Nashville; Cora E. Fitzhugh, Nashville; Epsie P. Flanigan, Memphis; Louvinia Florida, Lascassas; Mary E. Gatlin, Cleveland; Lou Gibson, Chattanooga; Louisa Gill, Charlotte; Mollie P. Gleaves, Nashville; Sarah E. Halbert, Cyruston; Mollie E. Haley, Shelbyville; Mary A. Hamilton, Rives; A. Martha Henderson, Lawrenceburg; Margaret M. Hill, Brighton; Sarah C. Huddleston, Cookeville; Sallie E. Hudson, Atwood; Addie Kelly, re-laid, Nashville; Elizabeth Jeter, Clifton; Ellen B. Keley, Erwin; Phoebe S. Kerr, Stanton; Susan Ann Lawson, Cookeville; Drew V. Lenning, Lascassas; Louise J. Lewis, Mulberry; Frances Luckey, Medina; Sallie Marlin, Allisona; Ida Sherman Mauzy, Memphis; Margaret B. Meriwether, Clarksville; Susan E. Moody, Puryear; Rebecca J. Mullins, Nashville; Dora McCullough, Springville; Laura McFarland, Puryear; Amanda E. McKnight, Pope; Martha H. Newcome, Arrington; Emma L. Painter, Bristol; Bell Perry, Paris; Sirena M. Pursell, Dyersburg; Margaret F. Reeks, Ashland City; Bettie Wade Reese, Harts-ville; Rebecca E. Seat, Nashville; Mary O. Shinault, Mason; Elzada Spicer, Dresden; Frances E. Stokes, Wartrace; Barbara G. Strickler, Fordtown; Almedia P. Terry, Henderson; Mary Weeks Truss, Jackson; Hattie B. Ward, Paris; Carrie Lee Whitson, McMinnville; Mary Emma Wilson, Memphis; Fannie L. McKinney, Knoxville; Della M. Sinnott, Nashville, and Margaret M. White, Franklin. The last named three were re-instated.

Negroes, receiving \$10 a month: John Terry, Chattanooga, and Cal Sharpe, Centerville.

The roll contains the names of approximately 850 veterans, 2,600 widows and fifty Negroes.

### Negro Pensions Available Soon

Six negroes in Greenwood county entitled to Confederate pensions will receive their money from the office of the judge of probate at an early date. They are asked not to call, however, until an official notice is issued through the paper. Negroes receive \$20 annually in pensions—the total amount being approximately \$3,000.

A number of the counties have not now a single negro who receives this pension. Abbeville county, with all, heads the list in point of numbers; Florence and Orangeburg have ten each, according to the comptroller general, and Richland had five. Dillon has three; Marion one and the other counties varying numbers.

The pension money for Confederate soldiers and their widows were made available a few days ago.

## Ex-Slave Used Many Weapons Against Yanks

On the eve of the opening here of what will probably be the last General Confederate Reunion, Mrs. Mary Brock, aged 104 years, and widow of a Confederate soldier, has applied to the State Pension Board, for a pension. Mrs. Brock, who gives her address as Route 7, Box 217, North Birmingham, states in her application, that she was the widow of S. J. Brock, to whom she was married in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19, 1857, and that her husband served as a private soldier in the Confederate Army throughout the War Between the States being twice dangerously wounded.

The Pension Board also received recently, the application for pension of Winfield Scott Hurley, negro and former slave, aged 93 years. He stated that all through the war he "fought the Yankees with guns, pistols, swords, and so forth." Whether the "and so forth" included razors, he did not say. Hurley it developed served as a body-servant to an officer in Co. I, 18th Alabama Infantry, C. S. A.

## Negro Veterans Thank Their Hosts

Negro veterans attending the 41st Confederate Veterans Reunion last night adopted a resolution stating their appreciation of the courtesy and pleasures shown them while in Montgomery.

## BATON ROUGE, LA.

STATE TIMES

APR 1 1931

## LOUISIANA'S SALT

While Louisiana has long been noted as a salt producing state, it is gratifying to know that this important resource will doubtless continue its benefits for generations to come. In an address the other time in connection with the observance of conservation week, Dr. R. A. Steinmayer of Tulane university declared that the salt deposits of Louisiana mines are practically inexhaustible.

Many have visited the salt mines on Avery's Island, near New Iberia, and have marvelled at their beauty. The huge deposit of rock salt there is said to be of unusual purity, and the quantity apparently limitless.

Reference to this state resource calls to mind that the discovery of this bed of pure rock salt played an important part in the Civil war. As recorded in Louisiana history it had long been known that salt wells existed on Avery's Island, and a limited amount of salt had been boiled there. As the war continued, the Confederate soldiers began to feel keenly the need of salt, since the only considerable source of supply was southwestern Virginia, from where it was not easily obtained.

It is said that Judge Avery, the owner of the island, began to boil salt for his neighbors. He sought to deepen the wells in order to increase the flow of brine, and in so doing came unexpectedly upon the bed of pure rock salt.

A southern patriot, Judge Avery immediately placed the mine at the disposal of the Confederate government. Many negroes were assembled to get out the salt, and a beef curing plant was established at New Iberia. Large quantities of salt and salt meat were sent to Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other strategic points, while a force of soldiers protected the island against a possible raid by the enemy.

Thus began Louisiana's salt industry, under the indefinitely, enriching the state, and proving one of the most important activities emanating from natural resources.

The resolution included both the white citizens and the members of the State Teachers College, where the negro veterans have been housed during their stay. Prof. J. T. Chambliss, of Arkansas, stated last night that when the colored veterans arrived to attend the reunion they came with "two elbows and a good appetite, but now we have only our elbows. Our appetites have been well satisfied."

Prof. Chambliss and Simon Phillips are the instigators of a movement to pension the slaves who remained faithful to their masters during the war. Prof. Chambliss last night said he felt confident this movement would soon be adopted in the South. They are also in-

terested, the Professor said, in having a monument erected in each Southern State to slaves who remained faithful. As a farewell Chambliss told many veterans that he hoped he would some day meet them in Arkansas where 'possums were plentiful for them all.

## 95-Year-Old Bristol Negro Who Is Paid A Confederate Pension, Recalls Old Days

Tobe Moss Would Go Back to Work, Making Saltpetre As He Did For Four Years During the War Between the States

Tobe Moss, 95-year-old negro who draws a pension from the state of Virginia for services to the Confederacy, wants to go back to work to make saltpetre as he did four years during the Civil War.

The aged negro, who admits no actual wants but smoking tobacco and a new pair of shoes, said yesterday he was tired of having nothing to do. Hard work, he said, is what accounts for his good health as he nears the century mark, and he has become dissatisfied with "just loafing."

Born a slave May 15, 1836, Tobe has lived through enough hard times to consider the present depression as not worthy of consideration. For the negroes, at least, the present offers more encouragement than at any time in history, in his opinion. Four wars, nine cycles of depression, and a host of personal troubles have not daunted his spirit. Found at his Bristol home on the alley between Shelby and Broad streets yesterday afternoon, he recalled slavery before the Civil War, the war itself, during which he was employed in a Confederate company at various saltpetre works, and the sixty-six years since he was given his freedom.

Tobe's hearing is perfect and his speech, both in tone and grammar, is surprising. Although he can not read nor write and "never learned to count beyond ten," he spoke with a force of expression that, although polite, conveyed the impression that here was a man who said what he thought and said it well. Frances Ellington Owned Him

Physically, he appears rather weatherbeaten, not greatly wrinkled, but shrunken and feeble. His eyes show his age most, being a sort of faded lavender. A short stubble of white beard covers his chin and cheeks. His hat was decorated in the Confederate style with a nar-

row whipcord tied loosely around the brim, with its ends flowing. His hands, wrinkled and scarred and torn at the nails, had the nervous quality peculiar to those who have become idle after many years of labor.

His story, as he told it, was rambling, but punctuated with bits of shrewd observance.

"I was born up there near Mongle Springs, Mr. Frances Ellington owned me and when the war started I sent me to the war and our company made saltpetre—you know, for gunpowder. We worked at Big Sam Sproles and Joe Smith's—I don't remember who the captain was but nearly all the men were white men. "Making saltpetre is hard work. Sometimes we would work all night and all day too. Carrying ashes was one of my jobs. But I'd like to make saltpetre again. I'm tired of just loafing and if I could get the right kind of dirt I'd make some more. This dirt around here is not rich enough.

"Were they pretty hard on slaves? Yes sir, they'd beat em by golly, just when they got mad and they'd get mad if you couldn't do as much work as two or three men. I've seen them sell and drive off as many as thirty in a gang. They'd handcuff them two by two and run a long chain through from end to end. If a woman had a baby along and it gave trouble, they'd just leave the baby behind. "But the Ellingtons, my folks, a force of expression that, although weren't that way. Old Mr. Ellington polite, conveyed the impression that was a mighty good friend of me but the old set is all dead. I think young Mr. Frank still lives up there.

Colored Boy Has Good Chances, He Says

"A colored boy today has plenty of chances. They've got schools and he can get an education. In the old days we'd better not let them see a piece of paper. All they wanted us to know was to count up to ten so we could give ten ears of corn to a horse and ten years to a hog.



"We colored people seen a hard old time but things are all right now. Some of them do so much devilish meanness they don't deserve it, though.

"They didn't want to give me my freedom after the war but they did. My wife came from Harlan county, Kentucky. She died and so did our two children. I got no family. My daughter, I remember, said she wanted to come home because she was sick. I don't reckon it was more than three weeks after she came home before she died. My boy died too.

"Mag Holt here boards me and tends to my wants. She got my pension check last time. I don't get but eight dollars a month and, shuh, that ain't nothing—I can't keep in tobacco. I need some shoes too. I wear eights.

"Yes sir, I'm in good health now but I been in pretty bad health. I used to grow tobacco—had four acres up here below Mendota. And I grew a little corn but I never did make any corn liquor. I'm glad I never knew how for, by gosh, if I had I might be in the penitentiary right now. They'll put a man in there if he smells it.

"I came from Mendota here four years ago. I wagoned here lots of times in the old days when there was big doings going on. I recollect during this last war when they had an eclipse during the middle of the afternoon and folks tried to keep me from driving home, but, shucks, I've driven home in the dark lots of times.

"Good bye. I'm glad you came to see me. Don't forget, I wear eights."



Soldiers - 1931

In World War

# MY EXPERIENCES IN THE WORLD WAR

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

**Pershing Finds Many Officers Unfamiliar With Tactical Leadership—System of Instruction at Home Faulty—Allies Comment on Our Unfit Generals—Military Board of Allied Supply Established—How the American Press Got Its News—Pershing Pays High Tribute to Negro Troops in Answer to False Stories at Home.**

The 32d, 35th, 42d and 77th Divisions were now in training under the recently organized Third Corps. Especial effort was being made to hasten their preparation in both staff and line in anticipation of an early call for more serious service.

I inspected these troops June 19-22, 1918, and my impressions were favorable, although a number of officers were found unfamiliar with the principles of tactical leadership. In such hastily trained units this was hardly surprising, especially in view of the known defects of the instruction at home.

Many were found with but slight appreciation of the natural defensive possibilities of a given position. Some battalion and even regimental commanders had not thought to ascertain the exact location of their front lines, and of course had failed to work out the details of preparation against a possible attack. My predilection for detailed instruction in minor tactics, growing out of my previous personal supervision of training in both small and large units, led me quickly to discover deficiencies.

On all these visits I emphasized the importance of understanding basic principles of both offensive and defensive measures, stressed provision for mutual support among units, and, above all, the importance of establishing every possible means of communication among the different elements of a command.

### Allied Training of Little Value.

So much depends upon the leader of an organization that the process of selection of the more capable and the elimination of the unfit was constantly in operation. A competent leader can get efficient service from poor troops, while an incapable leader can demoralize the best troops.

Training in quiet sectors in asso-

## By General John J. Pershing

Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

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ciation with French divisions, upon which they laid so much stress, was often disappointing, as French units coming out of the battle line, tired and worn, were not active and failed to set an example of aggressiveness, which we were striving to inculcate in our units.

Of course our own officers were immediately responsible, but they were often handicapped by the lethargy and laxity of the French. After considerable experience, it was the inevitable conclusion that, except for the details of trench warfare, training under the French or British was of little value.

The adherence at home to instruction in trench warfare that was advocated by French instructors left us to teach open warfare. This was a task not easily overcome in the brief time that could be devoted to training, after troops began to arrive in large numbers under circumstances that demanded their early entry into active participation in operations. I had continued to insist that this question be given serious attention by the War Department.

### Faults in Home Training.

The following extract from a cable sent to Washington June 20 seems pertinent:

The reasons for sending men with insufficient instruction are fully appreciated in view of the large increase in number of troops sent over during past three months, and the inequalities in training are fully considered here. The plan of separating recently drafted men from divisions and giving them special training for a longer period than the others before being put in the line has already been adopted. It will, however, reduce the fighting strength considerably of several divisions to be ordered into the line.

This situation emphasizes the importance of establishing the rule at home of keeping divisions intact, both as to officers and enlisted men, from the time they are organized until they are sent to France. The plan of using divisions through which to pass large numbers of men for instruction is very detrimental to thorough training of divisions. It need not be pointed out that it takes much time to consolidate a division into a homogeneous fighting unit and

build up its esprit. Almost without exception, division commanders complain of the methods that have been followed. I recommend that in future the training of replacements and of special troops of all kinds be kept distinct from that of divisions.

Our inspections of divisions recently arrived show that the training is uneven and varies much in different divisions. It appears superficial in many cases and generally lacks spirit and aggressiveness. In most of these divisions little attention has been given to training in open warfare, and in this regard younger officers are especially deficient. The training appears to have been carried on in a perfunctory way and without efficient supervision. The general impression is that division officers have leaned too heavily on French instructors, whose ideas are not ordinarily in accordance with our own.

### Weak Higher Officers.

With good intent, no doubt, the War Department in July, by cable, stated that the policy of keeping divisions intact would be followed, although the harm had already been done, as most of the divisions that served abroad had departed by that time or were sent soon afterward.

After visits to units that had lately joined, further attention was given to the physical qualifications necessary in our higher officers. The British and French both had commented unfavorably upon the evident inactivity of many, and even the infirmity of a few of the officers who had been sent over during the preceding months to observe and study conditions at the front.

It had been proved over and over again by the Allies that only the strongest could stand the continuous nerve-racking strain of actual battle. Many of the disasters that had come to the Allies were due in a large part to the lack of energy and alertness on the part of older commanders, who often failed to exercise that eternal personal supervision and tactical direction necessary to success.

M. Clemenceau himself, then 76, said that the French had made a serious error in retaining old officers in the service whom they later had to retire in considerable numbers.

### Pershing for an Age Limit.

It was a question not merely of being able to pass a perfunctory medical examination, but vigor, stamina and the instincts of leadership were required. Inactive officers only threw extra burdens upon their staffs. We had too long been accustomed in our service to regard a general officer's position as one that did not require activity.

Not a few of the older officers, upon being called to high command, had occupied themselves too much with minor matters of administration, others with supply, to the neglect of personal supervision of instruction of their commands in the tactical requirements of battle. It was the exception to find such men equal to the active command of troops.

I had early recommended that officers beyond the age of 40 for Brigadiers and 45 for Major Generals should not be selected for active command in France except in rare instances. It had become no longer a question of theory. Yet up to the end valuable time was spent in attempts to prepare such officers for service—time which should have been devoted to the training of more promising material.

All questions of policy were as far as possible taken up with the Secretary of War. My experience in attempting to cover such matters by cable to the Secretary furnished conclusive evidence that the best way to get them before him was through direct mail correspondence, as frequently cabled requests were acted on without his knowledge and often in a manner adverse to the best interests. One of these questions was that of promotion to the grade of general officer.

### Hard to Reach Baker.

After frequent attempts to obtain the promotion of several Colonels whose abilities had been thoroughly tested in active service, and having failed to get their names included in a recent list of promotions, I sent a cable asking a reconsideration of my recommendations, suggesting that it be shown the Secretary in person.

I also wrote the Secretary immediately, giving him my point of view and explaining just what the promotion of tried officers with the armies would mean to efficiency in my command. In a letter from him some time later it was clear that the cable had not been submitted

to him, as he stated in his usual cordial manner that it was his full intention to give every consideration to the men of proved efficiency in France, which was, in principle, all that I could wish. In practice, however, this was not altogether carried out by his subordinates.

### His Trouble About News.

One subject that caused Secretary Baker some anxiety at that time was giving the press news of our operations in a way that would meet the persistent demands without disclosing the numbers or location of our forces, and which would "prevent the War Department from being regarded as suppressing and withholding news."

Although necessarily never entirely satisfactory from either the news point of view or from that of morale building at home, this matter was adjusted as far as practicable through the distribution to the press by the department of material contained in the periodical communiqués published from my headquarters and cabled to the Secretary.

These and such information from my confidential cables on the situation as the War Department thought might be safely given out furnished thereafter the basis of information to the press at home. It was, of course, fully recognized among the armies that communiqués rarely gave either fully or frankly all the facts. A complete statement in a communiqué might often have discouraged one's own people and encouraged the enemy. It was therefore natural that communiqués by opposing armies reporting the same engagement were often widely at variance.

### Board of Allied Supply Established.

My diary notes the establishment of the Military Board of Allied Supply at this time, June 22, 1918. The principle of cooperation as to supplies in common use among the armies which I had long advocated finally was recognized after prolonged debate and discussion. The board consisted of one representative from each of the Allied armies. It was simply the representative body of the several supply departments of the respective armies, and had nothing whatever to do with actual procurement. It was expected to study questions of supply and adopt proper measures for the coordination of Allied resources and utilities.

Our supply officers were enjoined to utilize the services of the board in seeking the equitable allotment of supplies and in cooperating with corresponding supply officers of the Allied armies. Colonel Charles G. Dawes, who had charge in a more limited sphere of the coordination of our own supply departments, was detailed as the American member of the board.



## Lies About Negro Troops.

Cables from the War Department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that Negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, were being sacrificed to save white troops and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service.

The only colored combat troops in France were those of the Ninety-second Division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the Ninety-third, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the Croix de Guerre for conduct in raids.

My service with colored troops in the army had left a favorable impression in my mind. In the field, on the frontier and elsewhere they were reliable and courageous, and the old Tenth Cavalry (colored), with which I served in Cuba, made an enviable record there. Under capable white officers and with sufficient training, colored troops had always acquitted themselves creditably.

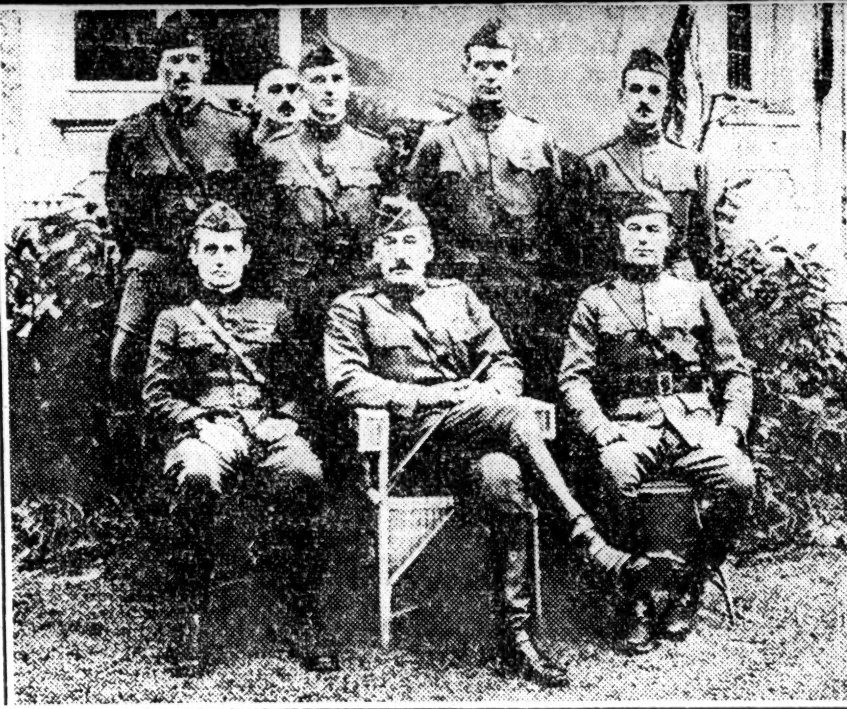
### Negro Soldiers' Feat.

When told of these rumors the colored troops were indignant and later they did everything possible to counteract such false reports. It was gratifying to learn shortly afterward that Congress had passed very positive legislation against that sort of propaganda. The following paragraph from a cable sent at the time is pertinent:

Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry has roused fine spirit of emulation throughout colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do.

They are especially amused at the stories being circulated that the American colored troops are placed in the most dangerous positions, and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them so far.

In tomorrow's chapter: Clemenceau assays the fortunes of the nations after the war, in a talk with Pershing.



Officers of the 42d Division.

Left to Right, Seated, Colonel W. H. Hughes, Major Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, Commanding; Lieut. Col. Stanley M. Rambough; Standing, Captain J. M. Boyd, Major R. H. Bertram, Major R. J. Gill, Lieutenant H. W. Fletcher.

## Pershing's Criticism of Elderly Generals.

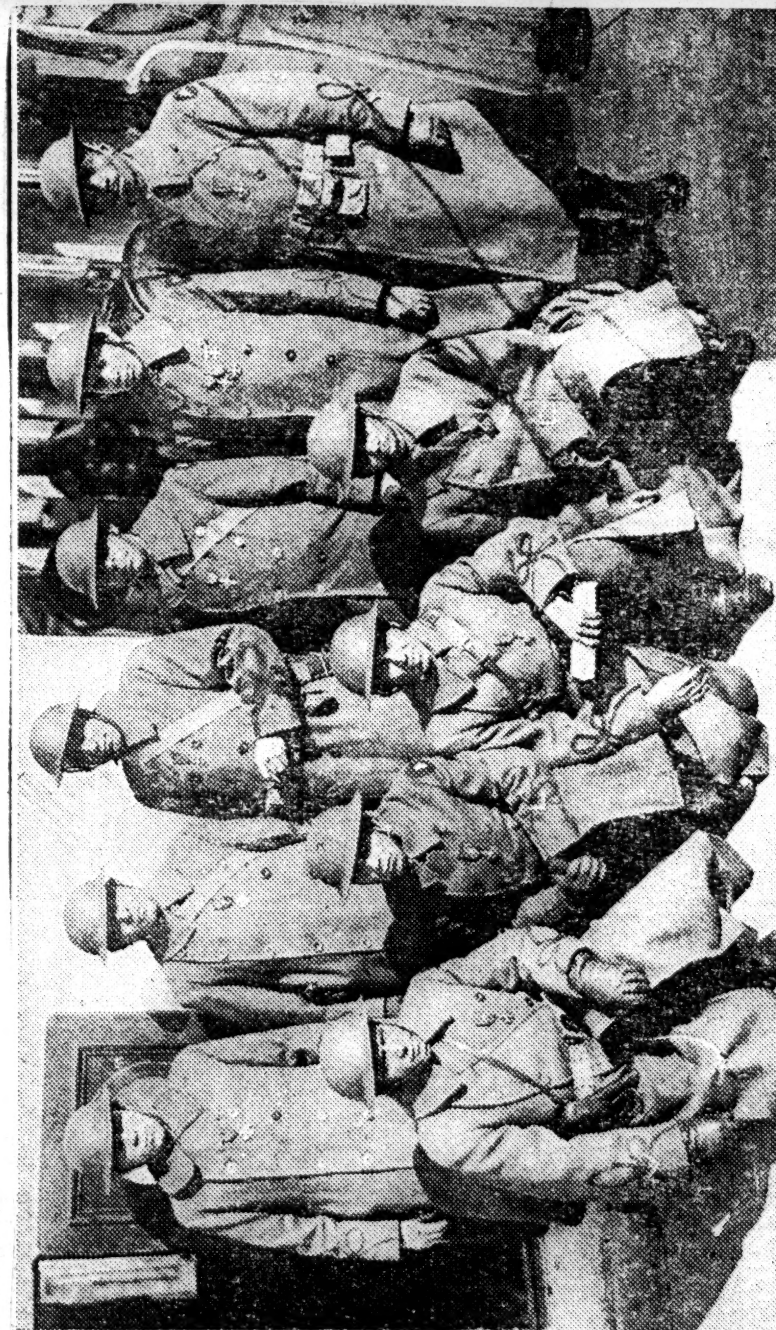
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It had been proved over and over again by the Allies that only the strongest could stand the continuous nerve-racking strain of actual battle. Many of the disasters that had come to the Allies were due in large part to the lack of energy and alertness on the part of older commanders, who often failed to exercise that eternal personal supervision and tactical direction necessary to success.

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Some of the Decorated Negro Officers.

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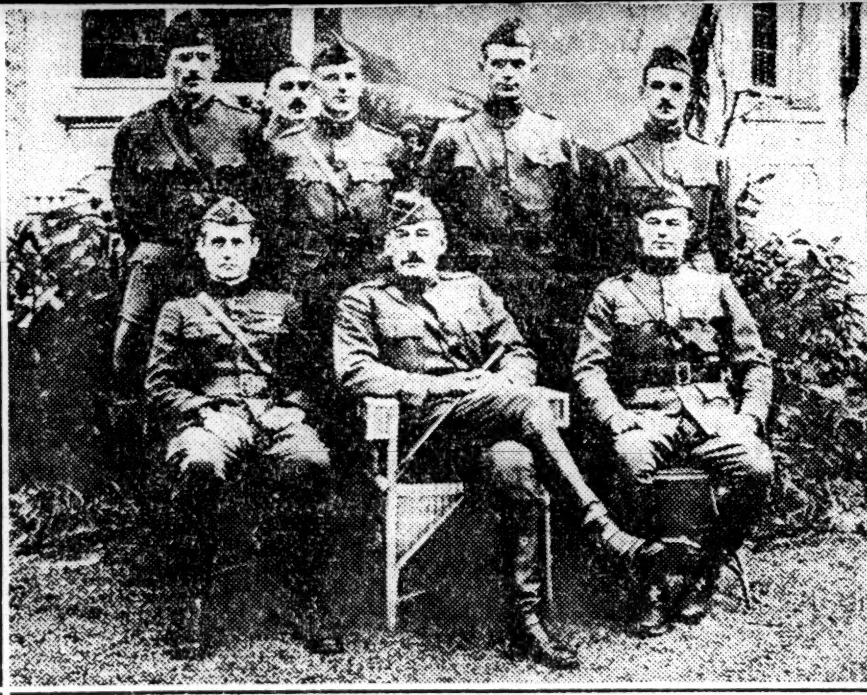
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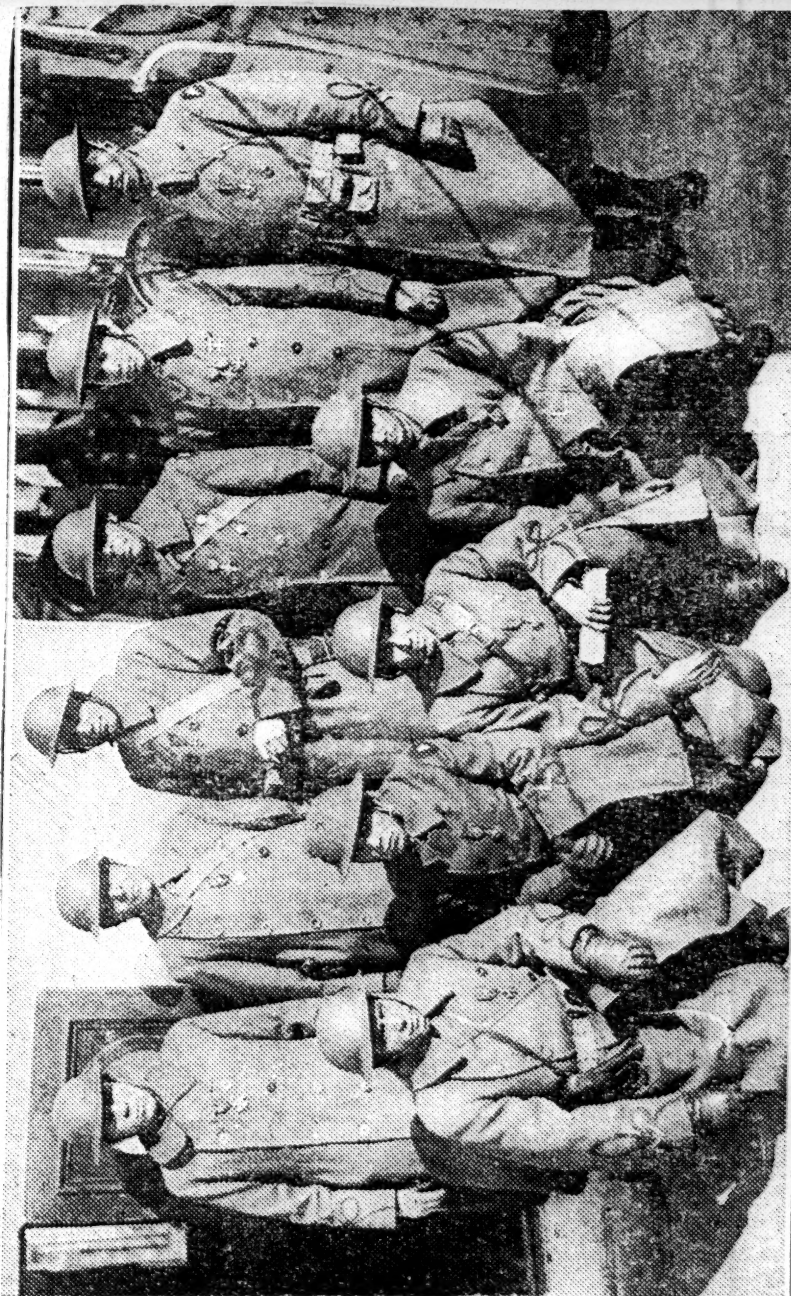
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Some of the Decorated Negro Officers.



Soldiers - 1931

In World War.  
**COURIER**

*Stoughton, Mass.*

DEC 30 1930

## OLD CIVIL WAR UNIFORMS USED IN WORLD CONFLICT

Battle-scarred Union blue uniforms of Civil War days, retired and forgotten for more than half a century, were resurrected from government arsenals during the World Conflict to clothe the first American doughboys to arrive in France.

"There were to be seen on the streets of St. Nazaire some representative black Americans who had landed in that historical first contingent," says Floyd Gibbons, famous war correspondent. "There was a strange thing about these Negroes.

"It will be remembered that in the early stages of our participation in the war it was found that there was hardly sufficient khaki cloth to provide uniforms for all our soldiers. That had been the case with these American Negro soldiers.

"But somewhere down in Washington, somehow or other, someone resurrected a heavy old iron key and this, inserted into an ancient rusty lock, had opened some long forgotten doors in one of the government arsenals. There were revealed old dust-covered bundles wrapped up in newspapers yellow with age, and when these wrappings of the past were removed, there were seen the uniforms of the old Union blue that had been laid away back in 1865—uniforms that had been worn by men who fought and bled and died to free the first black American citizens.

"And here on this foreign shore, more than half a century later, the sons and the grandsons of those same freed slaves wore those same uniforms of Union blue as they landed in France to fight for a newer freedom."

## Death of Famous French Fighter Recalls War Days

*Under 7-10-31*

[Chicago Defender Foreign News Service]  
PARIS, Jan. 9.—The death of Marshall Joffre, "hero of the Marne," recalls his famous edict during the World War when Americans complained that black troops were being billeted in French homes. Marshall Joffre, in his characteristic military fashion, effectively spiked these complaints by declaring that "soldiers fighting for the honor of France will be treated as all French soldiers are treated. We have no colored homes here as you have in America—we have only French homes, and every home here is open to soldiers who are willing to sacrifice their lives that our civilization might not perish."

Marshall Joffre also proved that he was a real soldier and a true Frenchman when he answered critics of France who were agitating for the removal of black troops from the Rhine district during the French occupation shortly after the war ended. "They are not black soldiers," said Marshall Joffre. "They are French soldiers, and as long as France has need of them they remain where France decides to place them. You Americans should learn to handle your own problems before you attempt to rule France."

Marshall Joffre died Saturday after long illness.

## NEGRO TROOPS LEFT ENTIRELY WITH FRENCH

*Washington Post*  
Never Recalled By Pershing  
During Period Of Late  
World War  
2-13-31

CLAIMED OTHER SOLDIERS  
AGAINST AMALGAMATION  
*Washington Post*  
General Uses Negro When  
Pressure Is Brought  
By French

By GARLAND MACKEY  
According to the history of the World War by General John J. Pershing, running in a number of newspapers in the country, the American Negro was the only race engaged in the war that served with another army than its own.

General Pershing throughout his history of the war which has been running for several weeks tells of the pressure brought to bear on America to force amalgamation with the French or British. The general of the American forces in Europe stated that the standard of living, the racial differences and language would work a hardship on Americans with French troops. However, the general did consider a compromise where American troops would be permitted to work and train with the French on a quiet sector and later released so as to make up an American division.

Despite this the general to appease the French sent four Negro Infantry Regiments of the Ninety-third Division to the French and never recalled these troops.

It was always stated that under no circumstances would Americans be sent to Allied armies without the distinct understanding that the soldiers would be returned after a period of training. These four colored regiments never were recalled and remained with the French during the entire period they were in Europe.

It was my opportunity while with the American Expeditionary Forces in France to meet any number of these soldiers who fought with the French. Like other Americans they encountered all of the hardships such a condition brought about. Of course, they suffered like white Americans would have with difficulty in learning a foreign language. These men won the respect of the French soldiers and the citizens, and were highly commended by French officials for gallantry under fire.

Many were practically forgotten by General Pershing and the American officers. I have seen them equipped with French uniforms as well as other accoutrements of war.

Many forgot the little training gained at American camps and at times they fell into the habit of speaking French and giving the French salute. These men were taken for French Colonials by many Americans so long had they been fighting with the French army.

Pershing never sent white troops

to an allied army for any period of time and always recalled them after a stated interval. This general, like most white men, used the Negro to stand the hardest and most dangerous tasks during the war, yet they reaped none of the benefits such as commissions given white soldiers in France. When it came to a crucial point and pressure on all sides Pershing turned to the Negro as the "goat" and war records show that this race never grumbled like Pershing said white men might do, but they stood the test like true men and soldiers.

And again, America might have lost some of the glory if her troops were mixed with the French or British after the war was won.

## BRITISH FOUGHT TRAINING OF U. S. NEGROES. IN WAR

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
Pershing's Autobiography Exposes Hatred to Colored Folk.

## GENERAL FIRM

However, 92nd Division  
Was Sidetracked.

WASHINGTON, — England's hatred of colored people and her protest against having a colored division train with British soldiers was exposed Sunday in the autobiography of General John J. Pershing, now running in a number of daily papers.

This protest, the records show, was filed with the War Department at Washington, and succeeded in having the colored division sidetracked, although General Pershing stood firm in his demand that it be included.

Was Surprised  
"I was surprised," General Pershing declared, "that they should take this attitude, inasmuch as the French were anxious to have these troops by divisions or by regiments, and, as has been mentioned, four regiments had been lent them temporarily." Under the arrangements decided upon by the War Department the 92nd Division, was to be assigned



with the units to be trained in British training camps. It was a part of this division that the 367th Infantry, so signally distinguished itself on Sunday and Monday, November 10, 1918, in the drive on Metz, in a valley there, commanded by heavy German guns they conducted themselves with such bravery that the entire First Battalion was cited for bravery and awarded the Croix de

#### American Citizens"

In a strong and curt letter, General Pershing wrote Marshall Haig and Lord Milner, British Minister of War, in effect that he regarded this a matter for the U.S. Government to decide.

"You will of course," he said, "appreciate my position in this matter which, in brief, is that those Negroes are American citizens. My government, for reasons which concern itself alone, has decided to organize colored combat divisions and now desires the early dispatch of one of these divisions to France. Naturally, I cannot and will discriminate against these soldiers."

Although General Pershing sent a copy of this letter to Washington it did not prove sufficiently impressive to prevent the U.S. War Department from yielding to British color prejudice, for although the original plan was to send them to train with English soldiers, they were not sent.

The 92nd Division landed at Brest and trained with French officers.

## Veterans Attention!

The New York Age has arranged with the U. S. Veterans Bureau to supply application blanks to Harlem veterans of the World War who wish to borrow money on their bonus certificates. This service will be given free along with valuable information as to filing these applications.

## Pershing Lauds

### Negro Troops

General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces during the World War, in Saturday's installment of his "Memoirs" now running in daily papers throughout the country, praised the courage of colored troops. His commendation of their bravery under fire follows:

"Cables from the War Department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that Negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, were being sacrificed to save white troops, and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had

recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service. The only colored combat troops in France were those of the 92d Division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the 93d, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the Croix de Guerre for conduct in raids.

"My service with colored troops in the Army had left a favorable impression in my mind. In the field and on the frontier and elsewhere they were reliable and courageous, and the old 10th Cavalry (colored), with which I served in Cuba made an enviable record there. Under capable white officers and with sufficient training, colored troops had always acquitted themselves creditably.

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"They are especially amused at the stories being circulated that the American colored troops are placed in the most dangerous positions, and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them so far."

## British in the Woodpile

GENERAL PERSHING'S MEMOIRS of the World War have been carefully followed by many people who were watching for a word about the Negro soldiers. They felt it was bound to come. Now it has come. In Sunday's World and Times General Pershing removed a misapprehension concerning Negro soldiers which has prevailed throughout the war and ever since.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Negro soldiers were subjected to discrimination during the war. Negro combat troops who went to France with the idea that they were going to fight were turned into labor battalions when they arrived. Some of them were brigaded with the French, but none with the British. For such things the American government has always been blamed; it was generally believed to be the settled policy of this government not to allow Negroes to gain any experience in fighting, for fear that they might use it against their oppressors when they returned

home. The government was caustically criticized for unfair treatment of men who were ready to die for their country.

IT TURNS OUT that the American government was not to blame; it was the British government that objected to the brigading of Negro troops. For some time the British, as well as the French, despairing at their heavy losses, had urged that their lost men be replaced by American troops. General Pershing opposed this, insisting that Americans should remain under American command as a unified army. The necessity became so pressing, however, that General Pershing temporarily assigned certain American units to service with the French and British. Among them were Negro units. The French welcomed the assignment, they were glad to have the colored units. The British strongly objected to the inclusion of the Ninety-second Division, colored, under their command.

THE PROPOSED inclusion of the Negro troops was favored not only by General Pershing, it originated with Secretary of War Baker. General Pershing, in a letter to Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief, expressed his surprise at the British objection, saying that he could not and would not discriminate against the Negro soldiers. Lord Milner of the British War Office wrote to General Pershing, saying that a good deal of administrative trouble would arise if the British had to undertake the training of a colored division. Rather than stir up avoidable trouble at a time when military accord was an extreme necessity, the American gov-

ernment yielded the point, and did not include the Ninety-second Division in those assigned to the British. READING between the lines, however, it looks as if General Pershing outsmarted the British by offering them soldiers whom he knew they would not accept. It is significant that after this episode there were no more complaints from the British about General Pershing's plan to organize and operate an American army as a separate unit. The main point, however, is that the American government has been exonerated and the blame for discrimination placed where it belongs, on the shoulders of the British.

## BRITISH REFUSE TO TRAIN NEGRO SOLDIERS OF AMERICA

### Pershing Praises Valor Of Colored Soldiers

Washington, March 4 (CNS)—According to the autobiography of General John J. Pershing, now running in several of the leading dailies of the country, England protested the use of a Negro regiment in its army while the French had several under their command during the World War. The protest, it is said, was recorded at the War Department here and the British are said to have stood firm on the question. General Pershing in his reply to Marshall Haig of the British forces and Lord Milner, Minister of War

ceptable to you and that you will be able to overcome the objections raised by your war office?"

Lord Milner in an answer wrote:

"Your letter about the employment of colored divisions with our British forces in France. I am rather hoping this difficult question may not after all be going to trouble us for I see, from a telegram received from General Wagstaff, the the divisions so far arrived for training with the British do not include the 92nd."

"I hope this is so, for as a matter of fact, a good deal of administrative trouble would, I think, necessarily arise if the British army had to undertake the training of a colored division."

"I am informing my government of this letter to you. May I not hope that the inclusion of the 92nd division among the American troops to be placed under your command is ac-



with the units to be trained in British training camps. It was a part of this division that the 367th Infantry, so signally distinguished itself on Sunday and Monday, November 10, 1918, in the drive on Metz. In a valley there, commanded by heavy German guns they conducted themselves with such bravery that the entire First Battalion was cited for bravery and awarded the Croix de

#### American Citizens"

In a strong and curt letter, General Pershing wrote Marshall Haig and Lord Milner, British Minister of War, in effect that he regarded this a matter for the U.S. Government to decide.

"You will of course," he said, "appreciate my position in this matter which, in brief, is that those Negroes are American citizens. My government, for reasons which concern itself alone, has decided to organize colored combat divisions and now desires the early dispatch of one of these divisions to France. Naturally, I cannot and will discriminate against these soldiers."

Although General Pershing sent a copy of this letter to Washington it did not prove sufficiently impressive to prevent the U.S. War Department from yielding to British color prejudice, for although the original plan was to send them to train with English soldiers, they were not sent. The 92nd Division landed at Brest and trained with French officers.

## Veterans Attention!

The New York Age has arranged with the U. S. Veterans Bureau to supply application blanks to Harlem veterans of the World War who wish to borrow money on their bonus certificates. This service will be given free along with valuable information as to filing these applications.

## Pershing Lauds

## Negro Troops

General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces during the World War, in Saturday's installment of his "Memoirs" now running in daily papers throughout the country, praised the courage of colored troops. His commendation of their bravery under fire follows:

"Cables from the War Department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that Negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, were being sacrificed to save white troops, and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had

recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service. The only colored combat troops in France were those of the 92d Division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the 93d, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the Croix de Guerre for conduct in raids.

"My service with colored troops in the Army had left a favorable impression in my mind. In the field and on the frontier and elsewhere they were reliable and courageous, and the old 10th Cavalry (colored), with which I served in Cuba made an enviable record there. Under capable white officers and with sufficient training, colored troops had always acquitted themselves creditably."

"When told of these rumors the colored troops were indignant, and later they did everything possible to counteract such false reports. It was gratifying to learn shortly afterwards that Congress had passed very positive legislation against that sort of propaganda. The following paragraph from a cable sent at the time is pertinent:

"Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has roused fine spirit of emulation throughout colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do."

"They are especially amused at the stories being circulated that the American colored troops are placed in the most dangerous positions, and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them so far."

## British in the Woodpile

GENERAL PERSHING'S MEMOIRS of the World War have been carefully followed by many people who were watching for a word about the Negro soldiers. They felt it was bound to come. Now it has come. In Sunday's World and Times General Pershing removed a misapprehension concerning Negro soldiers which has prevailed throughout the war and ever since.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Negro soldiers were subjected to discrimination during the war. Negro combat troops who went to France with the idea that they were going to fight were turned into labor battalions when they arrived. Some of them were brigaded with the French, but none with the British. For such things the American government has always been blamed; it was generally believed to be the settled policy of this government not to allow Negroes to gain any experience in fighting, for fear that they might use it against their oppressors when they returned

home. The government was caustically criticized for unfair treatment of men who were ready to die for their country.

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Soldiers - 1931

In World War.

## Many Officers Found to Be Lacking in Tactical Phases

System of Instruction at Home Faulty, General Says — Allies Comment on Our Unfit Generals—How U. S. Press Got Its News

(Continued from Page One)

organized until they are sent to France. The plan of using divisions through which to pass large numbers of men for instruction is every detrimental to thorough training of the divisions. It need not be pointed out that it takes much time to consolidate a division into a homogeneous fighting unit and build up its esprit. Almost without exception, division commanders complain of the methods that have been followed. I recommend that in future the training of replacements and of special troops of all kinds be kept distinct from that of divisions. "Our inspections of divisions recently arrived show that the training is uneven and varies much in different divisions. It appears superficial in many cases and generally lacks spirit and aggressiveness. In most of these divisions little attention has been given to training in open warfare, and in this regard younger officers are especially deficient. The training of appears to have been carried on in a perfunctory way and without efficient supervision. The general impression is that division officers have leaned too heavily on French instructors, whose ideas are ordinarily in accordance with our own."

With good intent, no doubt, the war department in July by cable stated that the policy of keeping up divisions, intact would be followed, although the harm had already been done, as most of the divisions that served abroad had departed by that time or were sent soon afterwards.

After visits to units that had far as possible taken up with the lately joined, further attention was given to the physical qualifications necessary in our higher officers. The British and French both had commented unfavorably upon the evident inactivity of many and even the infirmity of few of the officers who had been sent over during the preceding months to observe and study conditions at the front.

It had been proved over and over again by the Allies that only the strongest could stand the continuous and nerve-racking strain of actual battle. Many of the division commanders whose abilities had been asters that had come to the Allies thoroughly tested in active service, were due in a large part to the

lack of energy and alertness on the part of older commanders, who often failed to exercise that eternal personal supervision and tactical direction necessary to success. M. Clemenceau himself, then 76, said that the French had made a serious error in retaining old officers in the service whom they later had to retire in considerable numbers.

It was a question not merely of being able to pass a perfunctory medical examination, but vigor, stamina and the instincts of leadership were required. Inactive officers only threw extra burdens upon their staffs. We had too long been accustomed in our service to regard a general officer's position as one that did not require activity.

Not a few of the older officers, upon being called to high command, had occupied themselves too much with minor matters of administration, others with supply, to the neglect of personal supervision of instruction of their commands in the tactical requirements of battle. It was the exception to find such men equal to the active command of troops.

### Pershing Urged Age Limit

I had early recommended that officers beyond the age of forty for not brigadiers and forty-five for major generals should not be selected for active command in France except in rare instances. It had become a question of theory. Yet the end valuable time was spent in attempts to prepare such officers for service, time which should have been devoted to the training of more promising material.

All questions of policy were as attempted to cover such matters by cable to the secretary furnished conclusive evidence that the best way to get them before him was through direct mail correspondence, as frequently, cabled requests were acted on without his knowledge and often in a manner adverse to the best interests. One of these questions was that of promotion to the grade of general officer.

After frequent attempts to obtain the promotion of several colonels whose abilities had been thoroughly tested in active service, and having failed to get their

names included in a recent list of promotions, I sent a cable asking a reconsideration of my recommendations, suggesting that it be shown the secretary in person.

I also wrote the secretary immediately, giving him my point of view and explaining just what the promotion of tried officers with the armies would mean to efficiency in my command.

In a letter from him some time later, it was clear that the cable had not been submitted to him, as he stated in his usual cordial manner that it was his full intention to give every consideration to the men of proved efficiency in France, which was, in principle, all that I could wish. In practice, however, this was not altogether carried out by his subordinates.

One subject that caused Secretary Baker some anxiety at that time was giving the press news of our operations in a way that would meet the persistent demands without disclosing the numbers or location of our forces, and which would prevent the war department from being regarded as suppressing and withholding news.

Although necessarily never entirely satisfactory from either the news point of view or from that of morale building at home, this matter was adjusted as far as practicable through the distribution to the press by the Department of material contained in the periodical communiques published from my headquarters and cabled to the Secretary.

These and such information from my confidential cables on the situation as the War Department thought might be safely given out furnished thereafter the basis of information to the press at home. It was, of course, fully recognized among the armies that communiques rarely gave either fully or frankly all the facts. A complete statement in a communique might often have discouraged one's own people and encouraged the enemy. It was therefore natural that communiques by opposing armies reporting the same engagement were often widely at variance.

My diary notes the establishment of the Military Board of Allied Supply at this time, June 22, 1918. The principle of cooperation as to supplies in common use among the armies which I had long advocated finally was recognized after prolonged debate and discussion. The Board consisted of one representative from each of the Allied Armies. It was simply the representative body of the several supply departments of the respective armies, and had nothing whatever to do with actual procurement.

It was expected to study questions of supply and adopt proper measures for the coordination of Allied resources and utilities.

Our supply officers were enjoined to utilize the services of the Board in seeking the equitable allotment of supplies and in cooperating with corresponding supply officers of the Allied armies. Colonel Charles G. Dawes, who had charge in a more limited sphere of the coordination of our own supply departments, was detailed as the American member of the Board.

### Courage of Negro Troops

Cables from the War Department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, were being sacrificed to save white troops, and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service.

The only colored combat troops in France were those of the 92d Division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the 93d, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the Croix de Guerre for conduct in raids.

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When told of these rumors the colored troops were indignant, and later they did everything possible to counteract such false reports. It was gratifying to learn shortly afterward that Congress had passed very positive legislation against that sort of propaganda. The following paragraph from a cable sent at the time is pertinent:

"Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has roused fine spirit of emulation throughout colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the stories being circulated that the American colored troops are placed in the most dangerous positions, and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them so far."

## Man Who Fought in Rebel Army Dead at 100

(Chicago Defender Press Service) GREENVILLE, Miss., March 17.—One week after he celebrated his 100th birthday Henry King, familiarly known as "Brother" King, died at the home of the late Bishop Edward W. Lampton, 502 N. Third St., Wednesday morning. Born in Selma, Ala., "Brother" King was attributed to old age. King enlisted in the Confederate army when quite young. After for some time, but his condition was

## "NEGRO OFFICERS FAILED TO MAKE GOOD" — PERSHING

"Was Not Entirely Satisfactory." Best to Have Had White Officers

General John J. Pershing, who made the unsuccessful expedition into Mexico after Poncho Villa, in 1916; General Pershing, who for a long time commanded the 10th Cavalry, with Captain Charles Young serving under him, in writing, "My Experience in the World War," in his Thursday (yesterday) installment which is syndicated in all the big papers of this country, says that the colored officers were a failure in the World War.

His statement appearing in the New York Times, says:

"The situation as to training, especially of colored officers, was not entirely satisfactory. . . In the regular service, the officers of colored units were white, and their qualifications were equal to those of officers of like grades throughout the army. But it was well known that the time and attention that must be devoted to training in order to raise the level of efficiency of the colored regiments up to the average was considerably greater than for white regiments. More responsibility, therefore, rested upon officers of colored regiments."

"In the new army with hastily trained colored officers relatively below white officers in general ability and in previous preparation, the problem of achieving battle efficiency for colored troops was vastly more difficult. It would have been much wiser at the start to have provided these colored units with selected white officers."

not considered serious. On Wednesday, March 4, he celebrated his birthday, at which time a host of friends gathered to offer congratulations. A week later these same friends received the news of his death. King enlisted in the Confederate army when quite young. After the Civil war he came to Greenville

and made his home with the late Bishop Lampton. He assisted in raising his four daughters, two of whom, Mrs. Gertrude Walker and Miss Ethel Lampton, reside in Chicago. King was custodian of Live Oak cemetery and buried all members of the Race until three years ago. He was sexton at St. Matthew's A. M. E. church for more than fifty years.



## BRITISH WARTIME PROTEST

General John J. Pershing who was Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, in the course of his memoirs written for the North American Newspaper Alliance and printed in two New York dailies, shed considerable light on some of the difficulties encountered in dealing with the Allies. Both England and France were insistent in their demands for American infantry and machine gunners to fill the depleted ranks of their armies and joined in concerted efforts to bring about such disposition of the United States forces regardless of their real needs. Yet when General Pershing proposed to include a colored unit, the Ninety-second Division, among the troops available for temporary service and training with the British, the British military attache at Washington acting under instructions from his government, protested.

This attitude of the British surprised General Pershing, inasmuch as the French were anxious to have these troops by divisions or by regiments. Four regiments had been lent them temporarily, among them being the 369th, better known as the Old Fifteenth of New York, which won deserved plaudits from the French for its valor in action. This protest of the British authorities was regarded as a slight to Negro troops, which brought quick resentment on the part of the Commander in Chief. In his endeavor to clear up the matter, General Pershing wrote to Marshal Haig, sending an identical letter to Lord Milner, British Minister of War. In this General Pershing made his position clear, which was comprehended in the statement that "these Negroes are American citizens." The American government, "for reasons which concern itself alone, has decided to organize colored divisions" for early dispatch to France. "Naturally," continued the Commander in Chief, "I cannot and will not discriminate against these soldiers." The Ninety-second Division was reported in a good state of training and General Pershing had no reason to believe that

its employment under the British command would involve any unusual difficulties. He informed his government of the substance of his letter and hoped that the British would be able to overcome the objections raised by their War Office.

But the British were obdurate in their objection to accepting the Ninety-second Division as part of their forces, even temporarily. For Lord Milner, the British War Minister, in replying to General Pershing, expressed satisfaction that the divisions so far arrived for training with the British did not include the Ninety-second. The only reason vouchsafed for this objection was the statement that "a good deal of administrative trouble would, I think, necessarily arise, if the British Army had to undertake the training of a colored division." Nevertheless, General Pershing cabled to the War Department at Washington to the effect that if the secretary still desired to send the division over, he should adhere to his recommendation that it go to the British for training. However, it became apparent that the War Department did not want to insist upon it, as when the division came over shortly afterward it was not included among those sent to the British.

As to the nature of the "administrative trouble" that the British War Office anticipated would arise, if the British Army undertook the training of a division of colored Americans, the authorities appear to have been extremely reticent. Colored troops should not have presented any novelty as part of the British forces, as the Empire has not hesitated to enroll regiments of native origin, in its West Indian possessions and in India. The objection seemed to hinge on the fact that these colored troops were American citizens. General Pershing knew the capabilities of such troops from personal experience, having in his early army days served as colonel of a colored regiment. He took the proper attitude in asserting their status as American citizens against whom he could not and would not discriminate as soldiers. That was an attitude that was not always observed in the A. E. F.

## By General John J. Pershing

Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

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### General Pershing on Colored Officers.

In this chapter:

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*In the new army, with hastily trained colored officers relatively below white officers in general ability and in previous preparation, the problem of achieving battle efficiency for colored troops was vastly more difficult. It would have been much wiser at the start to have provided these colored units with selected white officers.*

*Negro Officers Found Undertrained.* During a visit to the Ninety-second Division (colored) at this time, it was found that the situation as to training, especially of colored officers, was not entirely satisfactory. This National Army Division had been in the service since October, 1917, and was composed of units from different parts of the United States. None of the junior officers had received more than superficial training, and most of them were unaccustomed to the management of men. The general officers of the division were not sanguine regarding the possibility of bringing the instruction of their officers up to standard. They had all served with colored regiments of the Regular Army, and presumably they were in position to judge from practical experience just how much to expect.

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### FIRST BONUS FOR NEGRO.

Initial Check Through Autress Russell Post Is for \$417.34.

Clarence Brown of 365 South Fourth Street was the first Memphis negro ex-serviceman to receive his bonus check, officials of Autress Russell Post announced last night. The check was for \$417.34. The post has set up headquarters at Church's Park and has aided nearly 1,500 negro ex-servicemen in the preparation of their notes. There are more than 3,000 in the county. "We are helping all who apply for assistance regardless of whether they are from Arkansas, Mississippi or Tennessee," said Dr. J. Q. Venson, past commander of the post.



Soldiers - 1931

In World War  
NEW YORK TELEGRAM

MAR 26 1931

# GOLD STAR TRIP THREATENS NEW RACE CONTROVERSY

## Negro War Mothers Asked to Repudiate the Voyage

### Colored People's Advancement Association Calls Proposed Segregation Plan a "Gratuitous Insult to the Race."

By MARY BENNETT.

WITH the War Department making preparations for the next pilgrimage of war mothers and widows to France, May 6, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is just as busy writing letters to Negro women, pointing out the race discrimination involved, in the hope that they will refuse to take the trip. The bitter flare-up of last summer over the segregation of white and colored mothers on their voyages to the cemeteries and battlefields of France, gives promise of being repeated, following the announcement by the War Department that the same plan is to be followed this year.

"The Negro mothers will be sent on their own cabin boats, but their accommodations will be as good throughout the trip as those accorded to the white women making the pilgrimage," said a representative of the War Department in its local offices today.

Called "Gratuitous Insult."

"Segregation of Negro gold star mothers and widows on a pilgrimage of this nature is a gratuitous insult to the colored race," said Walter White, executive secretary of the Negroes' association this morning. "It isn't even fair to the white mothers. Surely there must be some of them who are free from race prejudice."

"As for the accommodations being equally good, last year the white contingents travelled first class on fine liners such as the President Harding and the George Washington. The cabin ships chosen for the Negro women were clean, no doubt, but they were smaller and decidedly inferior."

"Last year more than 100 Negro women were eligible to make the trip. Only fifty-five of them went; fifty-six declined. This year 870 are eligible, of whom 120 have made registrations. We are writing to them all, in the hope that when the matter is put to them in its proper light they will repudiate the trip."

## NEW GOLD STAR CONTROVERSY IS THREATENED

### War Department Will Jim-Crow War Mothers Again

### AN INFERIOR SHIP Repetition Of Last Year's Action Called Insult

Special to Journal and Guide  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The U. S. Department in response to a query from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced that on this year's pilgrimage to France, as on last year's, Negro Gold Star mothers and widows will be sent to Europe on separate steamships. The N. A. A. C. P. is urging the eligible Gold Star Mothers to decline to go and to repudiate the trip.

In an extensive interview Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. says:

"Segregation of Negro gold star mothers and widows on a pilgrimage of this nature is a gratuitous insult to the colored race. It isn't even fair to the white mothers. Surely there must be some of them who are free from race prejudice."

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Hurley Blamed Steam Lines  
Explanations given by Secretary of War Hurley last summer, when the question of the segregation of Negro mothers first came up, were to the effect that any discrimination shown was made necessary by the refusal of certain steamship lines to carry the colored passengers. He also charged that the protests against this segregation were not of spontaneous origin, but were originated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nearly 200 white mothers and widows have already signed up for the May 6 pilgrimage. Last year a total of 2,653 women made the trip, and this summer about 2,500 are expected to go. The pilgrimages will be extended over a period of five years, until all the 11,440 eligible Gold Star widows and mothers have had an opportunity to visit the last resting places of their husbands and sons.

### Negro Veterans Pay Fines With Bonus

MOULTREE, Ga., March 28.—J. D. Richardson, negro veteran of the World War, had served four months of a year's sentence on the chain gang for violating the prohibition law, but when his bonus check came the other day, he took enough of it to pay his fine of \$259. He was not given any discount for the third of the sentence he had served. Henry Billings, another negro, used bonus money with which to pay his \$100 fine. He had served four months, and had eight more months ahead of him.

## THIRD GOLD STAR MOTHERS GROUP GOES TO FRANCE

### No Protests Made This Time Over Jim-Crow Plan

### MEDALS TO THREE

### Forty In Group Going As Guests Of The Government

By Eastern Features Syndicate  
HOBOKEN, N. J.—Forty Gold Star mothers and widows, who gave their sons and husbands to the cause of the United States in the World War, left here Friday afternoon on the S. S. American Farmer to visit the cemeteries of France as guests of the government.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking Negro officer of the United States army,



accompanied the women as official conductor of the tour. The ship nosed its way out of the harbor after formal exercises aboard, during which Colonel Davis, Paul W. Chapman, white, president of the United States Lines, and Capt. H. S. Myddleton of the American Farmer made addresses.

#### Presented Medallions

Three of the mothers were presented Gold Star medallions symbolizing the pilgrimage to the battlefields where the women's husbands and sons died. The United States army band played martial tunes during the exercises and struck up a lively air as the women left on their mission of devotion.

Members of the Gold Star tour the third composed of Negroes, were quartered in New York at the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A. before sailing. There were no echoes of the criticism hurled at the government last year when the first two contingents were ordered to take boats on which no white women sailed. On Friday there were no white faces, but no voices thundered denunciation of the segregated plan.

The women who received medallions were Mrs. Annie F. Bailor of Atlantic City, N. J., Mrs. Amanda Mitchell of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Emma J. Johnson Parker of Franklin, Va.

#### Others In Party

Others in the party were: Mrs. Mary C. Harpole of New York City; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Holland of Jersey City; Mrs. Gladys Olivia Marshall, Mrs. Marion Sealey and Mrs. Marelda Ward of New York City; Mrs. Elsey Griffin of Amite, La.; Mrs. Mary Moore of Ridgeland, Miss.; Mrs. Ollie Davis of Marianna, Ark.; Mrs. Geneva Holland of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Margaretta M. Johnson of Washington, Mrs. Margaret Thompson of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Eva Baylor of Philadelphia; Mrs. Emma Bowden of Cairo, Ill.; Mrs. Clara Pegram of Philadelphia.

Also Mrs. Hattie Campbell of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Leonora Whitesell of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Carrie F. Beck and Mrs. Florence D. Cochran of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Heater of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Laura A. B. Wheeler of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Ollie Buggs of Bangor, Ala.; Mrs. Daisy Hammonds of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Denis of Okelona, Miss.; Mrs. Matilda Stewart Harris of Silverstreet, S. C.; Mrs. Ada Laird of Auvergne, Ark.; Mrs. Mary E. Marshall of Portsmouth, Va.; and Mrs. Mary Joyner of Norfolk, Va.; and Mrs. Tom (Rosanna) Hampton of St. Matthews, S. C.

Also Mrs. Sally Ann Anderson of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Leola Edwards of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Gabriella Middleton of Bonneau, S. C.; and Mrs. Martha Thirgood of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Sylvia Dorsey of Corona, Ala.; Mrs. Lela Jones of Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Mary B. Ingram of Americus, Ga.; and Mrs. Laura S. Johnson of Wildwood, Fla.

## Illinois Solons Are Against Jim-Crow For Gold Star Mothers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Apr. 30—(By ANP)—

Responding to a resolution introduced by Representative George Blackwell of Chicago and supported in a brilliant speech attacking discrimination between Americans by Representative William E. King, the House of Representatives voted Tuesday to petition President Hoover to abolish the Jim Crow of colored Gold Star Mothers by sending all women of Illinois to Europe on the same boats.

#### THE GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Again this year, we are to be vexed with that question of segregation of the Gold Star Mothers who are to make the trip to the foreign fields to visit the graves of their loved ones who died for what was called "World Democracy." To be sure, the women, the wives and the mothers of the dead soldiers, would like to visit their graves. Then, too, the trip in itself, with all the expense paid by the government, adds to the desirability of such a pilgrimage. But the insult, the odium, the cast and the slur upon the Negro women, which goes along with this trip, forces us to conclude that the cost after all is too dear.

If the government is going to furnish a trip to the Gold Star Mothers, it ought to be one, at least, of equal accommodation for both black and white. But the moment we hear the word segregation, we know from experience that it is synonymous with unequal accommodation. Therefore, we don't see anything for the Negro women to do in the premise but flatly decline the trip.

#### NEW YORK TIMES

### JUN 9 - 1931 NEGRO WAR MOTHERS WELCOMED IN PARIS

Pershing Addresses Group of 40  
at a Tea Attended by  
Ambassador Edge.

PARIS, June 8. (AP).—Forty American Negro Gold Star mothers and widows, who arrived in France yesterday on a pilgrimage to the graves of their sons or husbands, were addressed by Major Gen. John J. Pershing at a tea given in their honor this afternoon.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces praised the Negro soldier with feeling and said that he was the equal of any fighting man in the world, if properly trained and properly led.

Ambassador Walter E. Edge and Mrs. Edge, Consul General Leo J. Keena and Mrs. Keena and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence V. Benét of Washing-

## Negro Gold Star Mothers In Paris

PARIS, June 7.—(AP)—Forty American negro Gold Star mothers and widows were given a rousing welcome when they arrived at the Invalides station tonight from Cherbourg. They debarked at the French port from the liner American Farmer today.

Accompanied by Col. B. O. Davis, they were received officially by Col. Richard T. Ellis and his staff. Amanda Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., and Col. Ellis headed the party out of the train as the negro orchestra leader, Noble Sissle, led his band in "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The entire party came to attention outside as the band played "The Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and as flashlights and cameras did their work.

Sissle's men then played "The End of The Road," and started the women to their quarters in a motor bus with the tune, "Happy Days Are Here Again." This left the visitors smiling.

After a brief stay in the French capital the women will make a pilgrimage to the Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel cemeteries.

CHERBOURG, FRANCE, June 7.—(AP)—Forty negro Gold Star mothers arrived here today aboard the liner American Farmer. They left for Paris and from there will visit the graves of their sons or husbands killed in France during the World War.

ton and Paris were among the distinguished group which welcomed the pilgrims.

Among others at the tea were Colonel and Mrs. Richard T. Ellis, Naval Captain Delafonde, representing the French Government; the Rev. Joseph Byrne, an official of a Catholic missionary order, who also spoke; the Rev. Clayton Williams, assistant pastor of the American Church in Paris; and Canon Bellshaw, assistant to the dean of the American Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.

The American Negro colony in Paris was represented by Cameron White, violinist and interpreter of spirituals; J. A. Rogers, author and journalist, and Noble Sissle, musician.

Out-of-town guests included Colonel B. O. Davis, Negro American Army officer, and C. C. Spaulding, president of banks in Raleigh, N. C., and Durham, N. C.



# In World War Second Group of Gold Star Mothers and Widows Return

Thirty-four gold star mothers and widows, together with several other colored people, arrived in New York on Monday, aboard the American Banker, after making a pilgrimage of the graves of American soldiers in France in the second Negro group of this year. They left New York on July 8.

The outsiders returning with the party included Col. Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro in the U. S. army, who was official guide to the party, and his family, including his wife, mother and daughter. Another outsider was Mrs. Malinda B. Judy, assistant principal of the Dubois High School, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Mrs. Judy accompanied her mother on the trip.

In an interview with a representative of The Age, Mrs. Judy said she wished it were possible for her to see every mother and widow eligible to make the trip, and personally urge them to do so. She said the party was like one big family and received the best of treatment, both on the boat and while abroad. A feature of their visit was a luncheon given them at the Laurent Restaurant on Champs de Elysee by General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces. General Pershing praised the valor of Negro soldiers.

Elaborating on her statement about the treatment accorded the party, Mrs. Judy gave it as her opinion that these mothers and widows, most of them on their first trip to a foreign country, would have been lost on the larger ocean liners where there would be from 1,500 to 2,000 white people. On the small liners, on which they traveled, they were in the majority and more at home. She regretted that more Negro mothers did not take advantage of the opportunity and pointed out that a half dozen groups of white mothers and widows made the trips during the summer, and that each of these groups averaged over 100.

A group of soldiers from the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., served as aids to the mothers when they returned to the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A. which they made

their headquarters in New York. These soldiers were under command of Sergeant Hill and Sergeant J. E. Anderson. They included Corporal Russian, and Private, first class, Donald Anderson.

The gold star mothers and widows in the party included: Mrs. Eva Bush, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Emma B. Cudger, Memphis, Tenn.

## SCORES FOLLOW SOLDIERS' LACK OF RESPECT

NOV 21 1931

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—“The most outstanding and disheartening observation made of Negro soldiers was their inability to recognize their own officers of color as superiors in any sense unmindful of their military standing,” declared Lieutenant J. E. Sanford, of the 372nd Division of the U. S. Infantry, in speaking before the student body of Florida A. and M. College.

The occasion was the celebration of Armistice Day. The students were hosts to the World War veterans and escorted them to the college auditorium, and Commandant C. J. A. Paddyfote, a former lieutenant of the 156th Depot Brigade, acted as master of ceremonies.

Lieutenant Sanford, who was the principal speaker, was in the active military forces from 1894 to 1919, and was commissioned a captain a few months before the armistice was signed, only to be cheated out of this honor when he was captured by Germans shortly after receiving his commission.

World War veterans participating in the celebration besides those already mentioned were, Corporal J. E. Baldwin of the 807th Pioneer Infantry, Private Crump of the same division; Portlette Southall, chief division clerk of the 545th Engineers Division (headquarters); J. Windell, respectively of Companies C and G of the 9th and 24th Division of the Cavalry and the Cavalry Attachment of West Point; Carey Thomas, Tuskegee R.O.T.C.; M. A. Lee, Morehouse S. A. T. C.; and G. T. Wigmore of Syracuse University S.A.T.C.

# GOLD STAR MOTHERS DEFENDS U. S. METHOD OF HANDLING PILGRIMAGE

## Mrs. Mary E. Marshall Of Portsmouth, Gives Her Impressions

Much comment has been made concerning the treatment accorded Negro Gold Star Mothers on their pilgrimage to France to visit the graves of their loved ones, most of which has been of an unfavorable nature. The criticisms have centered mainly on the failure of the government to provide proper transportation facilities for the ocean crossing, and the subsequent sending of the mothers across on separate ships.

In the midst of all the comment and criticism, a woman comes forward to defend the stand taken by the government in the transportation facilities provided and also to comment very favorably upon the way the entire trip was handled. The lady is Mrs. Mary E. Marshall of 1914 Chestnut St., Portsmouth, and she speaks with authority because she was one of the group of 40 widows and mothers who comprised the group which sailed on Friday May 29.

Mrs. Marshall is the mother of William G. Marshall, U. S. N., who lost his life at sea with the sinking of the J. S. S. Ticonderoga by a German U Boat Sept. 30, 1918. She was also included in the special group of twelve widows and mothers who lost sons and husbands while serving in the navy, who were given an additional trip to London to visit the chapel being erected by the U. S. government there and in which the names of their loved ones will be inscribed when completed.

### Enthusiastic About Trip

Mrs. Marshall is very enthusiastic about the whole trip and can talk entertainingly about it for hours. She received an invitation from the War Department on Feb. 7 which she accepted. Prior to her departure from Portsmouth on May 26 she had received a check covering all of her expenses to New York including railroad mileage, meals, and pullman accommodations. Upon arrival in New York she, together with the other members of the party were taken to the Y. W. C. A.

The party sailed from Hoboken, N. J. on May 29 at 4:30 p. m. aboard the S. S. “American Farmer” of the American Merchant Line. The crossing consumed nine days. Of the voyage Mrs. Marshall says, “We could not have been treated any nicer. The entire ship was at our disposal and everything was done to make us comfortable and at ease. The captain of the vessel was especially nice. We enjoyed all sorts of games aboard ship, and on the last night aboard we were given a formal dinner.”

An official diary known as “Diary of Party ‘E’ (Naval Group)—Pilgrimage of American Gold Star Mothers and Widows to Europe June 7-10, 1931,” has been issued to the members of the group and tell in detail all of the places of interest visited by the party.

It included such places of historic interest as the Arc de Triomphe, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris. Addressed by Pershing ... While in Paris the party was addressed by General John J. Pershing.

## Back From Europe



Mrs. Mary E. Marshall, of Portsmouth, who was recently returned from Europe where she visited the graves where American soldiers are buried as the guest of the government on a Gold Star Mother's pilgrimage.

on June 8th at a luncheon at the Restaurant Laurent. Ambassador Edge also spoke. The naval group left Paris at 9 a. m. on Tuesday June 9 for London. They were welcomed by a delegation of ladies from the Eastbourne Chapter of the Women's Section of the British Legion and were presented with a bouquet of flowers in the colors of the Legion.

The sights seen while in London are too numerous to mention but one of the places visited had a special significance to each member of the group. It was the American Military Cemetery at Brookwood. Here amidst beautiful and dignified surroundings, stands the chapel erected by the U. S. Government where the names of their loved ones will be carved in everlasting stone. The remaining days were taken up in additional sight-seeing trips, shopping tours, etc. The party left on the

morning of Saturday June 20 aboard the S. S. “American Farmer” and arrived in New York ten days later.

Mrs. Marshall remained in New York several days and arrived in Portsmouth on July 4. In view of the treatment accorded this group of Gold Star Mothers and Widows, is it any wonder that Mrs. Marshall should refer so reverently to the Federal Government as “Our Government”?



In World War

# First Group of Negro Gold Star Mothers, 10 Strong, Sailed Friday, May 29, to French Battlefields

## They Came From All Sections of the Country as Guests of the Government to Visit the Graves of Loved Sons and Husbands

Forty Negro Gold Star Mothers, comprising five groups from all sections of the country, sailed Friday, May 29, at 4 p. m., on the steamer American Farmer of the United States Line on their pilgrimage to the war cemeteries in France where the bodies of their sons killed in the World War are buried.

They are guests of the United States government, and are being cared for from the moment they left their homes until their return a month later. All arrangements are in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and Brigadier General Francis H. Pope was sent to New York to supervise all local arrangements for the mothers. He was assisted by Major J. F. Cottrell of the Coast Artillery Corps, and Lieut. C. R. Smith, transportation agent.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, stationed at Tuskegee Institute as commandant of the R. O. T. C., was detached from duty there and assigned to act as official escort to the mothers, representing the War Department, on their trip and from the battlefields of France. Col. Davis performed a similar duty a year ago when two groups of Negro mothers made the trip. Another group is to sail in July.

### Cared For In New York

That the mothers might be given the best of care, while in New York for two days preceding their sailing, a group of civilian clerks from the Quartermaster's division of the War Department, Washington, was sent to New York, making their headquarters at the West 137th street branch

house), and at the Hotel Dumas, 205 West 135th street. Thursday night, in the balcony over the swimming pool, the mothers were given a reception, and a program of swimming stunts was put on by the physical department of the Y. W. C. A. with Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, executive secretary, as official hostess. Assisting in caring for the mothers while they were in New York was a detachment of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. The mothers arrived and escorted them to the Y, and gave personal care to the needs of the mothers as such might arise. The men in the detachment were Sergeants Willis Goodman of Co. D and James Anderson of Co. G; Corporal Nathaniel N. Clark, 1st Class Private James C. Jefferson and Private Hugh Bryan, all of C. G.

Two large and comfortable touring buses were provided by the government for transporting the mothers from the 137th street to the pier in Hoboken, and through the good offices of Alderman Fred R. Moore, the New York Police Department furnished motor cycle police officers to accompany the buses, escorting them to the pier, suspending traffic regulations to give them a clear road. Motorcycle Officer William Wheatley of M-1 was in charge.

### City Presented Flags

Just before the cavalcade left the Y. W. C. A. building, which was promptly at 1 o'clock, Alderman Moore presented each mother with an American flag, encased in an ebony telescoping rod, on behalf of the City of New York and Mayor James J. Walker, and as the buses rolled off each mother had unrolled her flag and was waving it from the bus windows.

That the mothers might have every attention and care, two trained and registered nurses were sent with them. Last year only one nurse accompanied the party, with a civilian hostess, but the plan proved unsatisfactory, so it was decided to send two nurses with each group.

Miss Mary E. Williams, R.N., director of nursing service at Tuskegee Institute, is one of the nurses selected, and the other is Miss Henrietta Forrest, R.N., a graduate of Harlem Training School for Nurses, Harlem Hospital, and now in charge of the practical nursing program of that school. Miss Forrest made the trip last year, and so satisfactory were her services that the government asked specially that she be relieved from her hospital duties that she might accompany this party.

The party will return the last of June, and the second party

leaves shortly afterwards.

### Reception on Boat

Arriving at the boat, the mothers were tendered a reception by Paul W. Chapman, president, and a program of swimming stunts the directors and officers of the United States Lines. The military band from Fort Hamilton was on board the steamer and played for the entertainment of the mothers and guests. Dainty cakes, fruits and other refreshments were served on board the ship. A brief ceremony of reception was held, during which gold star men met each train on which the mothers were presented the mothers. Officers of the ship are H. S. Myddleton, commander; L. A. Dougherty, chief officer; H. E. Comstock, chief officer; H. E. Comstock, chief engineer; M. H. Denslow, M.D., surgeon; J. Wegener, steward-purser.

A copy of the menu for the first day's dinner, to be served at six o'clock showed the mothers would be served shrimp cocktail, celery, olives, cream of tomato soup, consommé, poached filet of sole, merdaria, corned ox tongue with spinach—French dressing, ice cream and pastry, cheese and crackers, fresh fruit, coffee.

### Leaves Estate To White Friend

CARTHAGE, N. C., Dec. 9. — A chance meeting between Kenneth A. Caddell, white and Julius Kelly, colored, in the war zone in France in 1918 resulted in the mother of the colored soldier leaving her entire estate to her son's comrade, upon her death here recently. Her estate is valued at about \$1,000. The two soldiers were friends on the battle front and later, on the death of Kelly from tuberculosis contracted in the war, Caddell aided Mrs. Kelly to secure a small war pension.

The will provides: "I will and bequeath to my white friend, Kenneth A. Caddell, of Moore county, who has assisted and advised me for many years, all of my real estate, especially including the lands on which I now reside and including the Webb lot.

"I give and bequeath to the said Kenneth A. Caddell all of the money that may belong to me or may be collected by him for me and my estate, out of which he is to pay whatever is necessary to be paid as directed in paragraph one of this, my last will and testament, the balance of which shall be for his own use and benefit." Paragraph one provided that the body of the deceased be given a decent burial.

# War Hero Is Dead

Negro Soldier Who Saved Entire Battalion Succumbs at 40

CAMBRIDGE, O., Nov. 26 — William Fields, 40, who was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government for bravery during the World War, was found dead in bed at his home here Wednesday. Fields was credited with having saved a battalion of American troops during a battle with German soldiers. He volunteered to carry a message to the American line for reinforcements and was wounded twice and passed before he reached his goal.

### Left \$1000 To White Friend

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### 369th Infantry On Duty

The mothers began coming in Wednesday morning, and the majority came that day. Those who came in on Thursday were mostly the local mothers and a few from nearby points. They were housed at the Emma Ransom House (the Y. W. C. A. residence



# --: Pershing's Smoke Screen --:

By J. A. ROGERS

GENERAL PERSHING, in his Memoirs, relates how he offered Aframerican soldiers to Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief, and how the latter refused them, all of which gives Pershing and others an opportunity to cry at the British: "See how prejudiced you are!"

But how can we reconcile this wide gesture of broad-mindedness on the general's part with the propaganda carried on against the colored soldiers by the Americans themselves?

For instance, did Pershing as American commander, know of the confidential circular issued to French officers on August 7, 1918, by Colonel Linard, chief of the French military mission with the Americans, telling the French officers how they should treat colored Americans—and colored officers in particular?

The publication of this circular appeared in Le Monde in July, 1929, and was reprinted in the Amsterdam News about that date. Le Monde is perhaps the leading intellectual weekly of Europe. Among its editors are H. G. Wells, Einstein, Henri Barbusse, and a number of other noted intellectuals. Besides, wording of the circular is so characteristically American that it cannot be said to be an invention.

The French themselves had Negroes of all ranks in their army fighting and working beside white men. In the Supreme War Council there was a Senegalese mulatto, General Dodds. There were a general, several colonels, and hundreds of lesser officers all over white men. A similar treatment of colored American soldiers in the American army would have caused race riots in France, for many white Americans were more eager that Negroes should be "kept in their place" than that the war should be won.

For convenience sake, let us recall a few of the phrases from this circular:

"The American point of view upon the Negro question may seem wrong to many French minds, but the large number of Negroes in the United States would create a danger of degeneracy for the white people of the American Republic if an inexorable separation was not made between blacks and whites."

It goes on to speak of the French

treatment of Negroes and adds: "This indulgence and this familiarity hurt Americans profoundly. They consider this manner of treating the Negro an attack on their national pride and their national beliefs. They fear that the contact with the French will inspire intolerable pretensions in American blacks. . . ."

"The American Negro is generally regarded as being unintelligent, indiscreet, lacking in civic or professional conscience, and soon becomes too familiar."

"The vices of the Negroes are a constant danger for the American white, who has to repress them severely. For example, the Negro troops have committed by themselves alone more rape than the remainder of the army together, and yet only the best of them, morally and physically, were accepted in the army, the number of rejections among them having been enormous."

French officers are warned not to treat colored officers "on the same level with white officers, lest they hurt the latter profoundly," "not to shake hands with them," and "not to praise the Negro troops too warmly especially before the Americans."

This is only a slight sample of the propaganda waged against black soldiers in France. Which is worse—this, or the British refusal? Moreover, the British refusal was inspired not so much by direct color prejudice as by their policy regarding black peoples—a policy that dates back to colonial times in America. The Aframerican troops had Negro officers, in one division as high as colonel, and Britain's policy is that white men must not salute blacks. Before the war no Negro ever rose higher than sergeant-major, no matter what his capabilities.

During the last war a few colored officers, rarely above the rank of captain, slipped in largely through pressure from the colonies. Among those with whom I have conferred on the subject is Sergeant-Major N. S. Russell, a very capable and intelligent black Jamaican, who served as secretary to General Woodhill in Palestine and also saw service on the Western front. In spite of his ability, Mr. Russell was offered a commission only after his discharge, for display at home, as was the case with many others, but he refused it.

I have read Russell's manuscript, "The British Negro in the World War" (now seeking a publisher in the United States), and this, together with what

others have told me, leads me to believe that the British Negroes had much more to complain of than the Aframericans. On the Western front British Negroes, even doctors and old fighting battalions, were used to do pioneer work for the white troops. There was no propaganda issued against them though, either in France or in England, so far as I have been able to learn. Unlike the Americans, the British did not feel like massacring all Negroes when they saw one of them with a white woman. The British are surer of themselves are generally much better reared than white Americans, and are certainly more polite, so they do not display their color prejudice as crudely as Americans. It is true that in certain British Sudanese regiments natives are raised to the rank of major, but no white soldier, not even a pri-vate, salutes them. In short, a Sudanese major is but a sort of foreman for his own troops. Contrast this with the Sudanese officers in the Egyptian army or Egyptian police. In my recent trip down the Nile there was on board a Sudanese major of Egyptian police, tribal markings and all on his face, and at railroad stations and other places his subordinates, regardless of color, saluted him.

Further, Britain is afraid of the American Negro. The latter is an agitator for his rights, and Britain considers him a bad example for her black subjects, hence the attempt to bar American Negroes from Africa and other parts of British territory.

When British and Americans accuse one another of color prejudice, those with a knowledge of the history of color prejudice in America will smile. Present color prejudice in America was inherited from the British; it is a daughter of England. Had North America been settled by Latins, there is good reason to believe that it would be as free from color prejudice as South America is today.

England, today, is the only European country in which Negroes suffer discrimination. Of course, color prejudice there is not nearly so sharp as in America because the Negroes are fewer. After the war race riots swept England, as they did America; and Sergeant Russell tells me that he and other veterans were refused lodgings everywhere.

American color discrimination is sharper than British, because, unlike the British, America has her black colony within her own borders. American blacks, thus having a better opportunity for education than British blacks, are more restless, hence the greater

repression. Pershing, it seems, knew full well the British policy regarding Negro troops, how British Negro troops were then being used, and that the British would refuse the Aframericans. He used the latter merely as a pawn, and the best proof is the race discrimination that Pershing sanctioned in France, whether he possessed any color prejudice or not himself. Wherefore, then, his gloating self-righteousness and patriotic smoke screen?

GAINESVILLE, FLA NOV 19 1931

## NEWS A DAMNABLE OUTRAGE

The fact that the government has not amply provided for its disabled World War Veterans is one of the most damnable outrages that must be printed in the history of his richest of all nations, and cannot be excused by reason of any depression or financial panic.

Further, the fact that the greater part of the World War Veterans were drafted and did not volunteer is no excuse. If the government forced men to enter its service, the responsibility is equally as great as in the case of the volunteers. And the fact that the Veteran is black instead of white is no further excuse. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CARE OF THE DISABLED. These men, together with the other Veterans, preserved the very existence of this government.

The writer had before him the other day the case of a negro, who he knew as able bodied, prior to the World War. The negro entered the service and one of the most reputable negro physicians in the south states this man's physical condition has grown gradually worse ever since the World War. The writer knows the negro as a hard working man as long as he was able to work.

The other day the negro came to our office, he was in such a pitiable state we didn't know him at first. After recognizing the negro and talking to his physician we called the Veterans' Bureau in Jacksonville and asked immediate hospitalization for him. Twice before, however, the Red Cross had asked the same thing, without result.

The State Service Officer of the American Legion promised to get an immediate report on the case and two days later advised as follows:

"With reference to hospitalization for the above named

he was, suffered and last night died, because the United States of America, the richest nation on the face of God's green earth, was too poor to erect a cot and provide medical attention for him.

So this poor, disabled, World War Veteran, though black



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French officers are warned not to treat colored officers "on the same level with white officers, lest they hurt the latter profoundly," "not to shake hands with them," and "not to praise the Negro troops too warmly especially before Americans."

This is only a slight sample of the propaganda waged against black soldiers in France. Which is worse—this, or the British refusal? Moreover, the British refusal was inspired not so much by direct color prejudice as by their policy regarding black peoples—a policy that dates back to colonial times in America. The Aframerican troops had Negro officers, in one division as high as colonel, and Britain's policy is that white men must not salute blacks. Before the war no Negro ever rose higher than sergeant-major, no matter what his capabilities.

During the last war a few colored officers, rarely above the rank of captain, slipped in largely through pressure from the colonies. Among those with whom I have conferred on the subject is Sergeant-Major N. S. Russell, a very capable and intelligent black Jamaican, who served as secretary to General Woodhill in Palestine and also saw service on the Western front. In spite of his ability, Mr. Russell was offered a commission only after his discharge, for display at home, as was the case with many others, but he refused it.

I have read Russell's manuscript, "The British Negro in the World War" (now seeking a publisher in the United States), and this, together with what

others have told me, leads me to believe that the British Negroes had much more to complain of than the Aframericans. On the Western front British Negroes, even doctors and old fighting battalions, were used to do pioneer work for the white troops. There was no propaganda issued against them though, either in France or in England, so far as I have been able to learn. Unlike the Americans, the British did not feel like massacring all Negroes when they saw one of them with a white woman. The British are surer of themselves are generally much better reared than white Americans, and are certainly more polite, so they do not display their color prejudice as crudely as Americans. It is true that in certain British Sudanese regiments natives are raised to the rank of major, but no white soldier, not even a private, salutes them. In short, a Sudanese major is but a sort of foreman for his own troops. Contrast this with the Sudanese officers in the Egyptian army or Egyptian police. In my recent trip down the Nile there was on board a Sudanese major of Egyptian police, tribal markings and all on his face, and at railroad stations and other places his subordinates, regardless of color, saluted him.

Further, Britain is afraid of the American Negro. The latter is an agitator for his rights, and Britain considers him a bad example for her black subjects, hence the attempt to bar American Negroes from Africa and other parts of British territory. When British and Americans accuse one another of color prejudice, those with a knowledge of the history of color prejudice in America will smile. Present color prejudice in America was inherited from the British; it is a daughter of England. Had North America been settled by Latins, there is good reason to believe that it would be as free from color prejudice as South America is today. England, today, is the only European country in which Negroes suffer discrimination. Of course, color prejudice there is not nearly so sharp as in America because the Negroes are fewer. After the war race riots swept England, as they did America; and Sergeant Russell tells me that he and other veterans were refused lodgings everywhere.

American color discrimination is sharper than British, because, unlike the British, America has her black colony within her own borders. American blacks, thus having a better opportunity for education than British blacks, are more restless, hence the greater

Pershing, it seems, knew full well the British policy regarding Negro troops, how British Negro troops were then being used, and that the British would refuse the Aframericans. He used the latter merely as a pawn, and the best proof is the race discrimination that Pershing sanctioned in France, whether he possessed any color prejudice or not himself. Wherefore, then, his gloating self-righteousness and patriotic smoke screen?

GAINESVILLE, FLA NOV 19 1931

## NEWS A DAMNABLE OUTRAGE

The fact that the government has not amply provided for its disabled World War Veterans is one of the most damnable outrages that must be printed in the history of his richest of all nations, and cannot be excused by reason of any depression or financial panic.

Further, the fact that the greater part of the World War Veterans were drafted and did not volunteer is no excuse. If the government forced men to enter its service, the responsibility is equally as great as in the case of the volunteers. And the fact that the Veteran is black instead of white is no further excuse. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CARE OF THE DISABLED.

These men, together with the other Veterans, preserved the very existence of this government.

The writer had before him the other day the case of a negro, who he knew as able bodied, prior to the World War. The negro entered the service and one of the most reputable negro physicians in the south states this man's physical condition has grown gradually worse ever since the World War. The writer knows the negro as a hard working man as long as he was able to work.

The other day the negro came to our office, he was in such a pitiable state we didn't know him at first. After recognizing the negro and talking to his physician we called the Veterans' Bureau in Jacksonville and asked immediate hospitalization for him. Twice before, however, the Red Cross had asked the same thing, without result.

The State Service Officer of the American Legion promised to get an immediate report on the case and two days later advised as follows:

"With reference to hospitalization for the above named

he was, suffered and last night died, because the United States of America, the richest nation on the face of God's green earth, was too poor to erect a cot and provide medical attention for him.

So this poor, disabled, World War Veteran, though black



Soldiers - 1931

# In World War. Forty Gold Star Mothers Back From France

The first 1931 group of Negro Gold Star mothers and widows to make the pilgrimage to the graves of their sons and husbands in France and England, returned Monday, June 29, aboard the s s American Shipper. They left May 29 on the American Farmer.

In an interview with Mrs. Margaretta M. Johnson, a widow of an overseas soldier, who lives at 1452 T street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a reporter for The Age was told that the party was given excellent service both aboard the ship and in their accommodations while abroad. The work of Miss Henrietta Forrest, R. N., of New York City, and Miss Mary Williams, R. N., of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in caring for the mothers, was highly spoken of by Mrs. Johnson and most of the others in the party.

Mrs. Johnson spoke enthusiastically about the reception they received in Paris. They were met at Cherbourg by Col. Ellis and his staff, and by Noble Sissle and Band, who gave them a rousing welcome. General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, was also their host at a tea while in Paris.

Mrs. Johnson expressed the opinion from personal observation and knowledge that although the government provided separate accommodations for the Negro mothers and widows, the service they received and their accommodations were exactly the same as that of other racial groups. She added that she hoped other widows and mothers would make the trip.

Twelve of the mothers and widows visited graves of their loved ones in England.

Miss Williams, one of the nurses who made the trip, showed The Age reporter a letter in which she had been asked by the War Department to accompany the second group on the pilgrimage, but Miss Williams said that she declined, as she wanted to give some other nurse an opportunity to make this educational trip.

The mothers and wives spent

Monday and Tuesday in New York on a sight-seeing tour. While here their health was cared for by Miss Edna Thompson, R.N., graduate of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, now in New York, and Miss Grace Jones, R.N., of Barnet Hospital, Huntington, W. Va.

Most of the party left for their respective homes on Tuesday evening.

## Jim Crow Trip of War Mothers to France Cost United States Government Dearly

### Ship which Accommodates 125 Passengers Carried Only the 40 Pilgrims. Frenchmen of Color Turned Out to Welcome Visitors. What Pershing Said. Mothers Grateful for Visit to Graves.

PARIS.—(Afro Bureau) — Looking fresh and happy after a smooth crossing of the Atlantic, forty Gold Star Mothers and Widows arrived here at the Gare des Invalides to be cheered lustily by hundreds of colored persons, white American residents, and French people.

Noble Sissle and his orchestra, augmented by many other colored musicians, were on hand again this year and added to the rousing nature of the welcome by striking up "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as the party emerged from the station, followed by "How D'ye Do, Ladies," and many other popular selections, ending with the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner.

In the afternoon of the next day they were conducted to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe and in the presence of official delegates by the French government, representatives of American organizations, the American Legion, and a large gathering of Parisians, the pilgrims in two files, marched to the tomb. After a brief ceremony a wreath was laid on it by Mrs. Amanda Mitchell, of Washington, D.C.

#### Colonel Davis There

The latter was escorted by Colonel Richard T. Ellis, U.S. officer in charge of the pilgrimage of all the mothers in Paris. Present also was Colonel Benjamin Davis, highest ranking officer in the U.S. Army, and escort of the party across the Atlantic. With him were the two Mrs. Davis, wife and mother, respectively, and Miss Davis.

After the ceremony the party was taken to the fashionable Restaurant Laurent, where a reception and tea were given in its honor. Many distinguished speakers welcomed the pilgrims, among them Ambassador Edge and General John J. Pershing.

In bidding them a warm welcome to Paris, the Ambassador said that the pilgrimage served a double pur-

pose: that of bringing the mothers to see and to pray at the graves of their loved ones; and of bringing the United States and France closer together. "Each pilgrim," he said, "should think herself as representative of the great country of America in France."

He praised the thoughtfulness of the United States government in bringing the bereaved ones to the last resting-place of their loved ones, and added: "In the preparation of these pilgrimages, our government recognizes neither creed, color, nor race."

#### Pershing's Talk

General Pershing expressed his very great pleasure that he happened to be in Paris in order to be able to greet the colored mothers.

"I take," he said, "especial pleasure in being able to greet this particular group of mothers. As you go over the battle fields and the cemeteries you will begin to get a clearer idea of the tremendous heroism of not only the American soldier but of those of the allied armies, and in which must be included to the fullest the colored soldiers. You will also note the tender care that our government is taking of the graves, and of the monuments that have been erected."

#### Tenth Cavalry

"When I was a lieutenant I served with the Tenth Cavalry, hence I am very familiar with the efficiency, loyalty, and devotion to duty that is characteristic of the colored soldiers. In Cuba the Tenth also made a splendid record, and later some of its members served as officers in the World War where they again made the same record of service and loyalty."

"I am happy for this occasion to say a word of praise for the colored soldier. Whenever he has had sufficient training and has been placed under the proper leadership he has always distinguished himself."

The representative of the French government was Naval Captain Lafond, who gave a warm welcome on behalf of the French people. Ministers of three American churches

Protestant and Catholic, also made brief addresses.

Several colored residents and visitors were invited to the reception and among those present were C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life of Durham, N.C.; Clarence Cameron White, Noble Sissle and Miss Sissle, Bricktop (Ada Smith) and Messrs. Griere, Franklin, Sajua and others.

#### Mothers Grateful

Each pilgrim expressed to this writer her satisfaction at the excellent treatment she is receiving, on the boat where there was every comfort, and in Paris. "The only thing left for them to do," said one, "is to pick us up and carry us." And the truth is that Colonel Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett and their staff are doing all in their power to make the visit as agreeable for them as possible.

#### At Hotel Splendid

Last year they were lodged at the Hotel Imperator on the Rue Beaubourg. The hotel was a good one, and the equal of most of those in which the white mothers were lodged, with the price the same. But as was pointed out in the AFRO at that time the Rue Beaubourg corresponds to something like the lower East Side of New York, while the hotels at which the white mothers stayed were in the heart of the tourist district.

This year, however, the colored pilgrims are lodged at Hotel Splendid on the Avenue Carnot, which is near the Arc de Triomphe and the Bois de Boulogne and as desirable a section of the city as one can get.

#### Mothers Youthful

As last year, Noble Sissle and his orchestra, Bricktop, and other colored American entertainers are preparing an entertainment for the visitors at the Hotel Splendid. As to the appearance of the mothers and the lows, one is struck by their youthfulness, although it is thirteen years since the war. Colonel Davis looked very well and quite happy.

#### Segregation Costs

The fact is apparent: the color segregation policy is costing the government dear. The ship, that is said to be able to accommodate 125 persons, brought only forty. Contrary to popular belief these boats of the American Merchant Lines are not primarily freight boats, but were used during the war for the transportation

of officers. The service is excellent and passage on them to and from Europe is much sought.

#### Two Nurses

Two colored registered nurses are attached to the party, Miss Henrietta Forest, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Mary E. Williams, director of the Health Institute of Tuskegee Institute.

A detachment of the mothers visited Brookwood Cemetery in England while the remainder visited the battlefields and the Romagne and Suresnes cemeteries.

## 36 GOLD STAR MOTHERS SAIL FOR FLANDERS

### Group On A Pilgrimage To Graves Of War Dead Will Return To U. S. August 10th. Col. B. O. Davis Is Escort

NEW YORK CITY.—(CNS) The fourth party of Gold Star Mothers, the second of this year, to sail for France to visit the graves of their soldier dead, left Hoboken, New Jersey, Friday noon, July 10, on the steamship America Banker.

This party, known as "Party K" consisting of four groups of mothers and widows, go to the graves of their sons and husbands who are buried in the American Cemeteries, Oisno-Aisne-Marne, Suresnes, in Paris; and Brookwood in England.

#### Arrange For Comfort

The highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, is the official escort of the pilgrims on their trip as on the three previous journeys. Miss Mary E. Williams, director of the Nurse Service Bureau of Tuskegee Institute Health Center, Tuskegee, Alabama, who was scheduled to accompany the mothers as official nurse, was unable to make the trip on account of illness. In the emergency, Mrs. Marion B. Seymour head nurse at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., was called upon to accompany the party.

The mothers and widows arrived in New York Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th, and were located at the Emma Ransome House, of the West 137th Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. and the Hotel Dumas, West 135th Street, where they were looked after by Miss Edna H. Thompson and Miss Grace Jones, registered nurses.

General F. H. Pope of the Quartermaster's Department of the United Army was in charge of the arrangements for the reception and comfort



of the mothers and widows while in New York. Detailed to assist him at the headquarters at 225 West 34th Street were Robert G. Brown, Archibald Runner, and William H. Lewis, Jr., from Washington. Included in the party are twenty mothers, the oldest-68 years of age from Jefferson County, Arkansas, and the youngest, 45 years of age from Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Of the twelve widows, the youngest 27 years of age, hailed from Lancaster County, South Carolina. Miss Carrie Lorick, one of the four legal parents in the group, was registered as the legal parent of Private Edward W. Lorick, buried in the Brookwood American Cemetery, London, England.

#### Groups To Be Divided

The party on arrival in France will be divided into groups: "Group OA," consisting of twelve mothers, nine widows, and two legal parents, to visit the Oisne-Aisne Cemetery, located near Seringes-et-Nesles, a small village outside of Fore-on-Tardenois, 17 miles from Belleau. "Group AM," consisting of one mother and one widow, to visit the Asine-Marne Cemetery, located just outside of the village of Bealleau, 60 miles from Paris. "Group Sur," made of seven mothers and one widow and one legal parent, to visit the Suresnes in the suburbs of Paris. "Group Bkwd," consisting of one legal parent and one widow, will go to London, England to visit the Brookwood American Cemetery, located within the cemetery of the London Necropolis Company, at Brookwood, County of Surrey, 28 miles from London.

#### Return August 10th

The party is scheduled to return to New York, August 10th.

The official list of 23 in "Group OA" shows: Mrs. Fannie Phelps, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Mrs. Ella Dixon, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Nettie Hynes, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Josephine W. Hightower, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Jordan, Evans, Ga.; Mrs. Josie D. Moore, Plains, Ga.; Mrs. Zelina Carrington, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sallie H. Wheeler, Glenview, Ill.; Mrs. Rose Collins, Dixon, Ill.; Mrs. Melissa Thompson, Oak Grove, La.; Mrs. Ada Boyd, Platte City, Mo.; Mrs. Ethel Smith, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Viola Purnell, Bridgeville, Pa.; Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Maggie Williams, Greenwood, S. C.; Mrs. Susie McNeal, Kershaw, S. C.; Mrs. Emma Bruce Gudger, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Jackson Louviere, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Rose Blari, Port Arthur, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Overton, Portsmouth, Va.; The two in "Group AM" are: Mrs. Henrietta Judy, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; and Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsville, Tenn. In "Group Sur" are nine as follows: Mrs. Mattie Cash May, Lorane, Ga.; Mrs. Emma Pitts, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Henrietta Haynes, Lyons, Ga.; Mrs. Hattie Lewis, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Blanche Golightly,

Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Annie Wright, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ella Prince, Brickton, North Carolina; Mrs. Eva Bush, Columbus, Ohio; and Mrs. Ollie McCowan, Houston, Texas. And "Group Bkwd" shows two: Miss Carrie Lorick, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Mrs. Annie Belle Cunningham, Lancaster, South Carolina.

The preliminary passenger list of this group on June 10 numbered 48 persons.

## Gold Star Mothers Sail For France

7-18-31

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youngest 27 years of age, hailed from Lancaster County, South Carolina. Miss Carrie Lorick, one of the four legal parents in the group was registered as the legal parent of Private Edward W. Lorick, buried in the Brookwood American Cemetery, London, England.

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as Mrs. Mary E. Overton, Portsmouth, Va. The two in "Group AM" are: Mrs. Henrietta Judy, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; and Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsville, Tennessee. In "Group Sur" are nine as follows: Mrs. Mattie Cash May, Lorane, Ga.; Mrs. Emma Pitts, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Henrietta Haynes, Lyons, Ga.; Mrs. Hattie Lewis, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Blanche Golightly, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Annie Wright, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ella Prince, Brickton, North Carolina; Mrs. Eva Bush, Columbus, Ohio; and Mrs. Ollie McCowan, Houston, Texas. And "Group Bkwd" shows two: Miss Carrie Lorick, Jacksonville, Florida; and Mrs. Annie Belle Cunningham, Lancaster, South Carolina.

The preliminary passenger list of this group on June 10 numbered 48 persons. The following mothers and widows were compelled to cancel, however, for various reasons, their request for reservations:

Mrs. H. Barnes Henderson, mother of Private Shadie Barnes of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Sarah J. Butler, mother of Private Thomas A. Butler, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Lula Lewis, Step-mother of Private Joe Lewis, of Lithonia, DeKalb County, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Scott, mother of Private first class Edmond Scott, of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Lottie Stanford, legal parent of Private Clark Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Maggie Lewis, mother of Private Clyde C. Lewis, of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio; Mrs. Luella Mortley, mother of Corporal Rufus Motley, of Memphis Tenn.; Mrs. Martha Howard, widow of Corporal Herbert Howard, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Doshia Thomas Stevens, widow of Private Mrs. Cyndie Williams, widow of Private Bobbie L. Williams, Seneca, John Stevens, Youngstown, Ohio; Aconee County, S. C.; Mrs. Alle Dupree, mother of Private Henry Dupree of Falkland, North Carolina; and Mrs. Lillie Smith, mother of Private Edward Smith, of Hagood Sumter County, South Carolina.

red and white, paraded past the White House Friday and through Lafayette Park to demand the full payment of their service bonuses.

The police seized a banner from one of the marchers demanding full payment of the bonus. Reserves from the First Precinct responded to a call, but none of the marchers were molested.

On reaching the Veteran's Bureau the men were met by several squads of police, plain clothes men and special guards who refused them admission to the building.

The leaders of the group telephoned the offices of Congressman LaGuardia and Patman of Texas. LaGuardia was not in, but Congressman Patman's secretary told them that the congressman could not participate in their demonstration. When the group arrived at the offices of General Frank T. Hines, director, they were told they could not see the general or Dr. A. D. Hyland, another official of the Veteran's Bureau.

Harper announced to newspaper men that all efforts of the veterans to deal with the administration were futile. He said "the whole attitude of the men who have refused to see us, and Mr. Joslin, representing President Hoover, was nothing but a slap in the face."

Harper said several thousand veterans would take part in a parade before the White House on December 7. The group represented the Workers' Ex-Service Men's League.

**RED MARCHERS**  
**DEMAND FULL**  
**BONUS PAYMENT**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
**Group of Colored and White Ex-Service Men Parade at White House**

Led by Solomon Harper of New York, 19 former service men, col-



Soldiers-1931

## National Guards Regiments, etc., Seek Colored Guard Unit

*Argus*  
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7—(AN  
P)—If the wishes of a large number  
of ex-service men are granted, Penn-  
sylvania will soon boast of a national  
guard unit composed of Negroes.

*5-8-31*  
The bill has been introduced in the  
House of Representatives urging the  
authorization of the unit and recent-  
ly more than 35 ex-service men called  
upon Governor Pinchot and requested  
him to use his office and influence  
in securing the passage of the bill.



Soldiers - 1931

Officers.

## New DePriest West Point Nominee Is Ex-Tuskegeean

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 8.—Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who according to press announcement, has been nominated by the Hon. Oscar DePriest, congressman from the First Illinois district, a candidate for the United States Military Academy at West Point, is a former student of Tuskegee Institute.

Young Davis attended Tuskegee in 1920-24, during the time his father, then Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis, was professor of military science and tactics.

Colonel Davis has again been assigned to duty at Tuskegee by the War Department.

## War Department Sends Col. Davis To Tuskegee Unit

Washington. — (CNS) — Col. Benjamin O. Davis, United States Cavalry, the highest ranking colored officer in the Army, recently military instructor at Wilberforce University, Ohio, and also on duty with the Ohio National Guard and Organized Reserves in that State, has been assigned to duty as military instructor at the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., where he previously had served a tour of similar duty.

War Department officials had considered the detail of Col. Davis as military aide to the Minister to Liberia, and the change of plans will necessitate the selection of another officer for the Liberian mission.

Col. Davis is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the Dunbar High School. He enlisted in the 9th United States Cavalry in 1899 and reached the grade of Colonel of Cavalry in February 1930.

## BILL WOULD DENY WASHINGTON D.C. SCHOOLS ARMY

## INSTRUCTION WASHINGTON War Department Appropriation Plan to Discontinue Corps

Students of the Howard University R. O. T. C., and the Washington High School cadet corps may lose their military instructors if the recommendations of the War Department, embodied in the department's annual estimates for the next year, are carried out.

The War Department appropriation bill, as reported to the House by the appropriations committee, provides for the elimination of 48 retired Army officers now engaged in instructing high school and university students throughout the country.

There are now 149 retired Army officers receiving increased compensation for active duty, of whom 104 are in civil education institutions. Of the total, 136 are in the United States. The others are largely in the Philippine Scouts, or on recruiting duty.

### Appropriations Less

The War Department appropriated Congress for only \$131,132 for extra pay for these officers in 1932 fiscal year as compared with \$168,000 appropriated for the same purpose in the current fiscal year. War Department officials explained to the committee that 48 of these retired officers were to be eliminated.

Washington, however, is expected to feel the cut some place, inasmuch as there are eight retired Army Officers now assigned to universities or high schools in the city or nearby.

Four retired army officers are

assigned to District high schools for the training of cadet corps; one is assigned to Howard University.

## Col. B. O. Davis Is Ordered To Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C., 15.—Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis, ranking officer in the United States Army, who last summer accompanied colored Gold Star Mothers to France, has been ordered to Liberia, for duty as military attaché to the new government now headed by Edwin Barclay, secretary of state, until a successor is elected to President C. B. King.

He is expected to leave here this afternoon for his post, accompanied by Mrs. E. Mitchell, who recently accepted appointment as minister to Liberia and consul general at Monrovia, and has been confirmed by the Senate. Col. Davis, a graduate of Dunbar High School, has for past three years been on duty in Liberia with the National Guard of State. Last year he was professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University.

## DETAILS COL. B. O. DAVIS TO TUSKEGEE

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## Honor Memory of Col. Charles Young With Two Church Services in Harlem

## Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Lyceum of Salem Pay Tribute to Memory of West Point Graduate on Anniversary

Col. Charles Young, West Point graduate and late military adviser to Liberia, was honored at two memorial services in Harlem Sunday. A meeting at Grace Congregational Church was conducted by the Xi Phi and Epsilon chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and another was directed at Salem M. E. Church by Cleveland G. Allen, newspaper correspondent.

At Grace the participants included the Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor; Hugo Bornn, pianist; Richard Huey, reader; Mrs. Heppy R. Ross, Percy E. Newbie, Major Chauncey M. Hooper of the 369th Regiment, and Attorney Matthew W. Bullock of Boston.

Mr. Bullock, the grand basileus of the fraternity, outlined the life of the soldier and praised his character. Attorney Richard E. Carey presided.

Dressed in black, Misses Hallye R. Ashe, Henrietta N. Forrest, Carolyn B. Hillard, Dora Skeeter, and Mrs. Mabel P. Davis acted as ushers. Miss Gladys I. Freeland sang a solo. Regular Army, according to the Army and Navy Reporter.

The Salem memorial was under the auspices of the church lyceum. Speakers were the Rev. Edward A. Clarke, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church and former professor at Wilberforce University where Colonel Young served; Miss Anna Arnold, who discussed Mrs. Young; Attorney Myles A. Palge of the Col. Charles Young Post of the American Legion, and Frank Johnson, president of the lyceum.

Messages from President Hoover, Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Major Gen. William R. Smith of West Point, Col. George Chase Lewis of Georgia, City College, Gilliard Thompson of the Dorrence Brooks Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely of the Second Corps Area were read. Buglers from the 369th Regiment sounded taps.

In addition to the organizations mentioned, nurses of Harlem Hospital and the Red Cross sent delegations to the meeting.

## U.S. WAR DEPT. SHUFFLES ITS 3 CHAPLAINS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—For the first time in approximately ten years the War Department authorized this week a change in the station assignments of the three chaplains of the Regular Army, according to the Army and Navy Reporter.

The three chaplains affected by this order are Louis A. Carter (Baptist, colored), who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel; Alexander W. Thomas (Methodist Episcopal), a captain, and Monroe S. Caver (Baptist, colored), also a captain.

In the duty assignment changes of these three chaplains they merely will change stations with each other. Chaplain Carter, who has been serving at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., with the 25th Infantry since January, 1921, will go to the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Chaplain Thomas, who has been on duty with the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning since September, 1922, will assume his new duties with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., about May 1.

On that same date, Chaplain Caver will begin his duties with the 25th Infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz. The latter has been serving at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with the 10th Cavalry since September, 1922.



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**TIMES**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## Soldier Given Highest Peace Time Honors

FORT BENNING, Ga., May 13—The two outstanding persons in the mammoth parade and drill of 77 of the American Legion fostered soldiers from the eight army posts in the Fourth Corps area which was held here Saturday were the governor of Georgia, L. G. Hardman, and Corporal Lawrence A. Tillis of the 24th Infantry Regiment. 5-16-31

Seven thousand soldiers were reviewed by the governor, who was escorted by four Negro horsemen bearing sidearms. This was unusual in view of the fact that at one time in its history Georgia mustered out every Negro soldier within its bounds. Corporal Tillis was awarded the Soldier's medal, the highest award which a soldier may receive in time of peace.

It was given to him for the heroism and presence of mind displayed in the saving from drowning of four of his comrades. Tillis, a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry baseball team, was returning with his teammates from a game at Tuskegee in 1929, when the truck in which the team was riding plunged through an open bridge. Four of the men were unable to swim. Tillis rescued them singly.

## CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMP AT FT. RILEY ASSURED

Congressman L. C. Dyer Reports War Department Will Open Unit As Promised

WILL BEGIN JUNE 24TH

Is First Unit Of Kind In History Of C. M. T. C. Gives Much Credit To St. Louisans

To St. Louisans has come the credit of having successfully contended for the first Citizens' Military Training Camp for American colored youths in the eleven-year history of that branch of the United States military service. Official announcements from Commanding General Hagood at Omaha, Nebraska, and Congressman L. C. Dyer at Washington, D. C., Thursday brought assurance that the War Department will open Fort Riley, at Fort Riley, Kansas, June 24 for six weeks' training of the youths. Tom Powell Post No. 77 of the American Legion fostered the establishment of the camp.

In reply to a telegram sent by the editor of the St. Louis Argus the following message was received from Commanding General Hagood:

"A citizens Military training camp for colored candidates will be held at Fort Riley Kansas June 24 to July 23. Camp Quota oversubscribed and no further applications can be considered."

**To Lead To Commission**  
More than 300 applications for the camp have been received from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Arkansas. The government will pay the transportation of successful applicants at the rate of one cent a mile, but if they pay their own fare, the money will be refunded at the rate of five cents a mile. All equipment and other necessities are furnished at the camp so that there will be no expenses attached.

The training extends over a period of four summers of progressive training. The youth needs not attend all this time, but he must if he desires a commission. The training will be military tactics and science under regular army officers.

**Require Much Work**  
Much of the success in getting the camp has been due to the untiring and determined efforts of Alexander Evans, legionnaire of Tom Powell Post No. 77. When he failed in his efforts to get a camp last year he redoubled his endeavors, leaving nothing

undone that might help. His file includes correspondence and telegrams from many states and such high officials as Commanding General Johnson Hagood, Secty. of War Patrick J. Hurley and Congressman L. C. Dyer. He conducted conferences with many of the officials and organized a force to aid in carrying out his plans. He had the cooperation of the School Board, newspapers, churches and citizens, especially doctors, who lent their services in examining candidates.

**Served In France**  
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## SNOWDEN MADE A MAJOR IN U.S. RESERVES

BOSTON, Mass.—Frank M. Snowden, of 86 Harold street, has been promoted to the grade of major in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve of the United States Army.

Prior to his promotion, Major Snowden held the grade of captain in the Quartermaster Reserves, U.S.A., for a number of years.

He is attached to the 3rd Battalion, 372nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard for training in an inactive duty status, and was on active duty with that organization during its Annual Field Training at Camp Devens, Mass., July 26 to August 8, 1931.

In civil life, Major Snowden is principal clerk of the Personal Division Office of the Quartermaster, First Army Corps Area, Boston, Mass. During the World War, he was chief clerk of the Quartermaster, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District and prior to that time held important clerkships in his branch of the Service at Fort Monroe, Hampton, and Newport News, Va., and at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Major Snowden is interested in the affairs of his community, being vice-chairman of the committee, Tropo 9 Roxbury, and treasurer of the Elm Hill Credit Union.

If we are to have a Citizens' Military Training Camp this summer at Fort Riley, Kansas, we ourselves, must get busy and see to it that the required number are qualified in time so there will be no room for excuses and delays. 4-10-31  
Hurry up, Mr. Alexander E. Evans of Tom Powell Post of the American Legion.

His promotion is a fitting recognition of the very efficient and satisfactory service he has rendered in the several assignments he has held as a civilian employee of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.



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Officers.

# DEPRIEST GROOMS TWO BOYS FOR WEST POINT

D'Angelas and Davis  
to be Named in Janu-  
ary.

*Mr. Anderson*  
*12/26/31*  
**NO LYNCH BILL**  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
**Democrats would Op-  
pose, He Says.**

WASHINGTON—Congressman Oscar DePriest will submit the names of two young men in January as candidates for appointment to the West Point Military Academy, the legislator told the AFRO Monday.

The youths, Francis D'Angelas, and the son of Col. Benjamin Davis, are now taking special courses in mathematics and English in a Chicago institution. Mr. DePriest stated that he hoped the records of the youths would prevent their having to take preliminary entrance exams.

Young Davis, who received appointment previously, passed the physical tests, but fell down in the mental tests. Asked why he thought it was so difficult for these youths to secure a berth on the military and naval academies, Mr. DePriest remarked, "It's regrettable that we don't have the schools for giving the youths the special instruction they need to gain admittance. The white youths receive thorough coaching."

#### No Anti-Lynch Bill

The Congressman averred that he would present no anti-lynching bill as a result of the findings of the Non-Partisan Convention. "The primary purpose of the convention was to mould public sentiment against certain evils. Slavery was not abolished," he said, "until public opinion was aroused. Women can help to do much in this respect."

"Then too," he said further, "you know, we couldn't get an anti-lynching measure through congress when it was Republican. The Democrats are in power now, and it would do no good to introduce such a measure."

#### DePriest in Philly

Echoes of the recent non-partisan convention will be heard at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 27, when Congressman De-

priest will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting. Others to appear on the same program include Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Mrs. Sadie Dickerson, and the Rev. W. R. Powell.

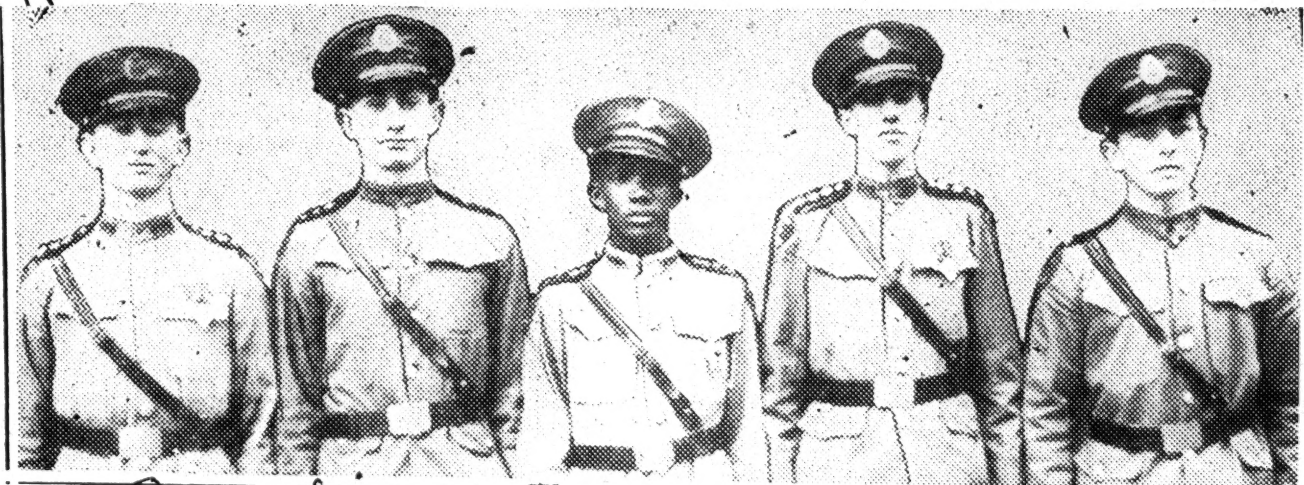
During the adjournment of Congress, Mr. DePriest will spend December 29 and 30 in Chicago, in Columbus on January 1. From there he will go to Cleveland before returning to the opening of Congress on January 4.



*Defender*  
**PROMOTED**—A recent order of the war department called for the promotion of Captain Frank M. Snowden to the rank of major. Major Snowden is stationed at Roston, Mass.



## Officers.



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL REGIMENT OF CADETS—MAJOR L. L. HINDS IN CENTRE, FOR WHOM CLASS CANCELLED COLOR LINE HOTEL FOR CLASS PROM.

### NEWS

JUN 16 1931

#### NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES' PART IN PHILIPPINES.

Editor of The Daily News:

One of the highly cherished things of any state is the authentic history of the achievements of its citizenry. Therefore, in the history of the Philippine islands under American rule North Carolina negroes played a very prominent part.

Following the muster out of the U. S. volunteer troops in the Spanish American war of 1898, in February 1899, General Emilio Aguinaldo withdrew his troops from the army of the town of Sanchez Mira from General Wesley Merritt, who commanded the U. S. land forces in the capture of Manila, August 13, 1895, and set up an insurrectionary war against the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine islands, in February, 1899, and waged war against the United States.

In the summer of 1899, President William McKinley of the United States called for volunteers to be sent to Philippines to help crush the backbone of General Aguinaldo's insurrection against the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine islands. Among the volunteer regiments of United States states troops raised and sent to the Philippine island were two regiments of negro troops, the 48th and 49th infantries. The captains and their lieutenants of the companies of these two regiments were negroes.

North Carolina had five negro officers in the 48th and 49th regiments. They were Captain James E. Hamlin of the 48th and Captain David J. Gilmer of the 49th. Of the lieutenants of the two regiments from North Carolina were Lieutenant McBryar (who was awarded the Congressional gold medal of honor, for bravery in battle against hostile Indians on the western plains of the United States) and Lieutenants Russell and Hayes.

Captain James E. Hamlin, a native of Raleigh, N. C., commanded Company "A" of the 48th infantry and a district in the Banquet country on

the north line sector. His services were valiant and efficient as attested by official records. When he returned from the Philippines with his regiment after the war, he brought with him a small Filipino boy whose parents were dead. Captain Hamlin adopted the boy as one of his family and kept him in school until he was graduated from a literary course and from a school of pharmacy in Raleigh, N. C. The boy's adopted name is Valentino Hamlin. He is now a druggist in Raleigh, proprietor of the Hamlin drug store and a successful business man. He married the daughter of one of North Carolina's respected negro families.

Captain David J. Gilmer, a native of Greensboro, commanded Company "A" of the 49th infantry. The war department records show that he captured the town of Sanchez Mira from General Aguinaldo's troops, forced their surrender unconditionally and raised the first American flag over that town on August 13, 1895. For this achievement Captain Gilmer was officially commended by General Chas. Butler, U. S. army, who was in charge of the territory in which Captain Gilmer won his victory over General Aguinaldo's troops.

Following Captain Gilmer's victory at Sanchez Mira he was placed in command of Cordon, Isabella. This was a hot bed of insurrection. While in command of Cordon, he again defeated General Aguinaldo's troops in several battle engagements and burned every house in three towns, San Pedro, Santiago and Malapot. For this service, he was again officially commended by his superior officers.

When the war in the Philippines was over, Captain Gilmer returned home with his regiment, bringing with him at his own expense a Filipino boy, and placed him in the then A. and M. college in Greensboro. The boy afterwards attended one or two other colleges in the United States, finally finishing a law course in Chicago university after which he returned to his native land.

On account of Captain Gilmer's record in the Philippines, President Roosevelt commissioned him a Scout Lieutenant in the army and assigned him again to duty in the Philippines where he rendered valuable service for a period of ten years, for which he officially commended him.

When Captain Gilmer returned to the Philippines the second time, he was accompanied by his wife, a sister of Bishop Robert E. Jones, Methodist Episcopal church and President David D. Jones, Bennett College for Women. While on the islands with her husband, she was employed by the government as a teacher of domestic science.

In the province of Caguyan and Isabela, the superintendent of public instruction is Professor J. H. M. Butler, a native of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and who was once a teacher in the latter part of the '90's in what is now the A. and T. college. Professor Butler was appointed a teacher in the Philippine schools in 1902, where he has since received many promotions because of his efficiency. He is the only American negro superintendent of public instruction in any state or province in the Philippine islands. He will soon be retired on a pension by the Philippine government, after which Professor Butler will return to the states and into his native soil to spend his remaining days.

CHAS. H. MOORE.  
Greensboro.



Soldiers-1931

## Organization

### Seek to Organize Negro Legion Post

Completion of organization plans for an American Legion post in Richmond will be the purpose of a meeting of the Negro world war veterans of the city tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at 2 West Marshall street, in the offices of the Richmond Urban League. There are now eleven Negro posts in Virginia. J. W. Hall and C. E. Cook are leaders among the Negro veterans in organizing a local post.

### Colored Post To Install Officers At Meet Tonight

The installation of officers will feature the meeting of the newly organized Newby Witherspoon Post, No. 103, colored, to be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the colored Elk's Home. Adjutant O. R. Sayre and other officers of Braxton-Perkins Post, No. 25, American Legion, will conduct the ceremonies.

With a membership of 22 and a charter recently attained the post will conduct a membership campaign shortly in the area extending to Yorktown. The post will meet twice monthly, on the second and fourth Tuesday.

The officers to be installed tonight are A. D. Manning, commander; W. E. Barron, adjutant, and J. Sherman, finance officer. These officers will serve for a period of one year. Appointive officers will be named later.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald  
Monday, January 26, 1931

### NEGRO POST NOT PART OF LEGION

The movement to form an organization for negro ex-service men in this vicinity has no connection with the local American Legion post, Commander Larry Sutton said last night.

"We do not object to negro ex-service men forming an organization but it is not being done under the auspices of the local post," he said. "The state executive committee has never granted a charter for a negro American Legion post."

### Colored Legion Post Petitions For Cash Bonus

#### Resolution Asks Congress for Immediate Payment of Adjusted Certificates

The George Washington Post No. 142, American Legion, composed of colored members at the Mountain Home, unanimously adopted a resolution petitioning Congress for immediate payment in cash of the adjusted compensation certificates. The resolution, adopted at the meeting on Monday evening, follows:

"Whereas owing to the present unparalleled, financial and economical depression in the United States there are thousands of World War veterans who are unemployed, and they and their dependents are in dire want, and,

"Whereas, the United States Government within the three or four years following the World War adjusted in cash all of the claims of the war contracts, shipbuilders, railroads and others who dealt with or had any claims involving property rights against the Government;

"Whereas, on the other hand the Government very tardily and only in response to a widespread and vigorous demand on the part of a large proportion of the public adjusted the service of the veterans of the World War, which services were rendered in toil, sweat and blood on much smaller proportional basis and then gave certificates payable in 1945 in payment thereof;

"Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, by the members of Department of Tennessee of the American Legion in regular meeting assembled, that we hereby petition the Congress of the United States to immediately provide for the retirement and payment of the adjusted compensation certificates issued to the veterans of the World War during the calendar year of 1931, with option to those that do not desire cash to retain their certificates.

"Be it further Resolved, that a

gressmen from the Congressional District of Tennessee and that they be requested and urged to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the above mentioned legislation; also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all National and State officers of the American Legion and to each of the posts of the American Legion in Tennessee.

"Trusting that this resolution may meet with your approval and anticipating your early reply, we are

"The GEORGE WASHINGTON  
POST No. 142, AMERICAN  
LEGION.

Committee—W. A. Schley, chairman; M. F. Pruitt, C. S. Ware, L. H. Hill, J. J. Cooksey."

### TUSKEGEE HAS D. A. V. CHAPTER

The following letter comes from John W. Lockett, commander of the Tuskegee chapter of the Disabled American Veterans correcting a recent story published in the Journal and Guide:

"In a recent issue of the Norfolk Journal and Guide I noticed you referred to the Harlem Chapter 3, of Disabled American Veterans of the World War as the only colored chapter in America.

Kindly be advised that we have a colored chapter at Tuskegee, Alabama. There were only two colored delegates at the National Convention held in New Orleans, La., last year, both of which were from our chapter.

We took part in all business meetings, and voted for the present National Commander. At that time our chapter had not been organized very long but we had fifty members in good standing and our chapter has been mentioned in the membership chart of the D. A. V. paper regularly more than a year.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen

Sunday, February 15, 1931

### COLORED LEGION GROUPS TO MEET

#### Veterans To Hold Conference Here Feb. 21 And 22

The fifth annual post officers conference of the North Carolina Department B (colored) American Legion, will be held in Asheville, February 21-22.

There are 26 regularly chartered

American Legion posts of negro veterans of the World War in the state with a total membership of approximately 1,000. These are located in Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, East Spencer, New Bern, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Louisburg, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Greensboro, Hickory, Lexington, Burlington, High Point, Gastonia, Reidsville and Fayetteville. According to information received here, these posts have a total membership of 1,000.

The John Boyden post No. 44, of Asheville, will be hosts to the conference. Among those on the program will be Thomas W. Bird, past commander of the American Legion in North Carolina; Mayor Harry L. Plummer, Bishop Dale, of the Charles Young drum and bugle corps; Dr. A. W. McAllister, of Fayetteville, and others identified with the white or colored departments of the American Legion.

The conference will open with a business session in the main auditorium of the Y. M. I. building, Saturday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Sunday morning, sessions will be in the main auditorium of the College street Y. W. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a public mass meeting will be held in the main auditorium of the Young Men's Institute. A program of vocal and instrumental music by the Allen Home School Glee club and the Glee club of the Stevens-Lee high school will be a feature of the mass meeting. A special message from Governor O. Max Gardner, and an address by Thomas W. Bird will be heard at this meeting.

### NEGRO LEGION TO MEET NEXT WEEK

#### State Division Will Hold Conference in Charlotte

Officers of the Negro division of the American Legion in North Carolina will hold their fifth annual conference in Asheville February 21-22, according to announcement received here. A busy program is being prepared which will include addresses by a number of outstanding white and colored Legionnaires.

The conference will open with a business session to be held Saturday afternoon, February 21. A public mass meeting will be held the following afternoon in the main auditorium of the Young Men's Institute.

There are 26 Negro posts of the American Legion in North Carolina. They are located in the following places: Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, Durham, East Spencer, New Bern, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Concord, Louisburg, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Henderson, Rocky

Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Greensboro, Hickory, Lexington, Burlington, High Point, Gastonia, Reidsville and Fayetteville. According to information received here, these posts have a total membership of 1,000.

### Negro Legionnaires Meet

Ashville, N. C.—The fifth annual Post Officers' Conference, Division B, Department of North Carolina, American Legion, met here February 21 and 22 in the auditorium of the Young Men's Institute. John Boyden Post, No. 44 was host and Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, vice-commander of the department was in charge.

26 chartered posts of the American Legion in North Carolina were represented. On the program were Past Department Commander Thomas W. Bird, Mayor Harry L. Plummer of Asheville; Bishop Dale of the Colonel Charles Young Drum Corps of Charlotte; Dr. A. A. McAllister of Fayetteville and other well-known white and Negro Legionnaires.

### Colored Post For V.F.W. Organizing

At a meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Mountain Home tentative plans were formulated to establish a post of Veterans of Foreign Wars among the colored veterans.

A committee headed by Arthur L. Owens and N. A. Kemper was appointed to work out final details. All foreign war veterans are requested to get in touch with these committeemen at once regardless of whether they are members of the Soldier's Home or live in the city.

### Negro Legion Officers To Meet February 21 And 22

Raleigh, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The fifth annual post officers' conference, division B department of North Carolina, the negro American legion, will be held in Asheville, February 21 and 22.

There are 26 regularly chartered posts composed of negro veterans. On the conference program are Thomas W. Bird, past commander of the North Carolina department; Harry L. Plummer, mayor of Asheville, and Dr. A. W. McAllister, of Fayetteville.



The Morris Slaughter Post 128 of the American Legion has been given a house at 1708 North Cherry Street.



Soldiers-1931

Organization of

## MAYOR TAYLOR TALKS TO NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES

At the meeting of the Hester-Crews Post No. 116, of the American Legion, composed of the negroes of Oxford and Granville county who served in the World War, held last night Mayor James A. Taylor talked to the gathering regarding the payment of the adjusted compensation certificates. In his talk he urged the colored service men to make application for the loans on their certificates only if they really needed the money. He told them that the government was paying this amount of what they owe the service men at a time when it was needed and that one's family should come first and if the money was secured it should not be thoughtlessly spent or thrown away on useless things.

In his talk he explained the part that Hon. Frank Hancock played in getting the bill through Congress making the loans possible and explained to the men how the plan of payment was started.

The Hester-Crews Post is one of the largest in class B and at present has a membership of 66. Officers of the Post are as follows: J. E. Gregory, Commander; Jas. Howell, Adjutant; Samuel Alston, Historian; A. S. Burwell, Service Officer; Rev. H. Umstead, Chaplain and J. B. Tyler, Athletics. A. J. McGhee as a Commander last night in the absence of Commander Gregory, who is at present in a Washington hospital undergoing treatment.

C. E. Coble was also a guest of the Post on this occasion.

Albany Democrat, Ala. Daily  
Tuesday, March 3, 1931

## Legion Will Assist Negro Veterans

The American Legion post here will assist negro veterans in preparing their applications for loans, post officials stated today.

Legion officials also issued a warning against veterans disposing of their certificates or borrowing on them from any other agency except the government. This warning was issued after rumors were heard that private agencies were offering to make loans on the certificates at a much higher rate of interest than that set in the congressional legislation permitting the loans.

Wednesday, March 4, 1931

## COLORED LEGION MEET

The J. C. Price post of the American Legion will hold its monthly meeting at the Kelsey building, on Fisher street, Thursday, April 9, and all members are urged to be present. Drills will be held each week from now on, with Tuesday and Friday nights set as the regular times and Drillmaster Johnson is anxious that there be a full attendance at each session.

## Ohio Vets Urged to Join Legion

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—Representatives of the American Legion from all over the state met here last week to launch a drive for more members of the Race. The meeting was under the chairmanship of State Commander John A. Elden, who spoke to the service men on the advantages to them in being members of the American Legion. He emphasized the fact that the Ohio department of the Legion makes no restrictions as to posts veterans may join. Among those who attended the session were W. S. Lyman, William E.

One of the finest addresses we ever heard was that of a negro war veteran, whose skin was black and his thoughts as white as a lily. He is organizing the National Association of Negro War Veterans.

This man said that one of his greatest treasures is his commission in the late World War, signed by the late Woodrow Wilson. He gave illustration and presented some sound argument to show that the dual system of our social setup will remain as it is—each race carrying on as they do now with a continued improvement in the understanding between them. Touching on the present financial condition, and the fear that the advancement of machinery taking the place of common labor will prove a menace, he saw in this a compulsory training of men and women for their life's work and the eventual replacing of common labor by skilled labor with the ultimate increase in production and consumption that will balance trade to its proper proportions.

It is easy to see the opportunities of service that are offered to an organization such as is proposed in the National Association of Negro War Veterans. There is no doubt about the pa-

triotism of the negro of the United States. He has shown his loyalty in the past and will do it in the future, but there is a big job ahead in teaching him about the machinery age and to prepare himself to meet it. There is a big job ahead in teaching him to provide for his family so that they won't be charges on the public. There are other jobs also, but if the Negro War Veterans will undertake only these two tasks, as well as assisting the ex-service men of the colored race, it will have accomplished a worthwhile job.—Greenville Democrat.

## COLORED V. F. W. POST LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR \$350

Roan-Tate Post Conducting Campaign to Raise \$350 to Replace Equipment Recently Destroyed by Fire; Mayor Reyner Endorses Move; Contributions Being Received.

Members of the Roan-Tate Post No. 1262, Veterans of Foreign Wars, colored, are seeking to raise \$350 to equip their headquarters on Jefferson avenue, it has been announced by C. G. Timberlake, commander.

The campaign is being directed by W. G. Powell.

The old headquarters of the post was recently wrecked by fire and the organization's equipment was destroyed. In order to hold its charter, the post must secure new equipment, the commander states.

Mayor Harry Reyner has endorsed the campaign being waged here by the post to raise the \$350 necessary for the purchase of new equipment.

The post hopes to raise \$200 from the white citizens and the remaining \$150 from the colored population.

Efforts of the committee to date have resulted in the collection of \$27.00.

Those contributing to the fund include:  
Mayor Harry Reyner.....\$ 5.00  
L. T. Jester.....1.00  
N. J. Webb.....1.00

Stanley S. Garner..... 5.00  
Perry Electric Company..... 1.00  
N. Rosenbaum..... 1.00  
Thomas Newman..... 1.00  
R. W. West..... 1.00  
Eugene Diggs (colored)..... 3.50  
Percy Gatling (colored)..... 2.50  
William H. Cumber (colored)..... 5.00  
Total.....\$27.00

## NEGRO VETERANS UNITE

National Headquarters Will Be Located at Jackson.

JACKSON, Miss., April 16.—Bearing an indorsement from President Hoover, the National Association of Negro War Veterans, paralleling the National American Legion in many particulars, has organized and established headquarters here, with Dr. R. L. Johnson, of Jackson, negro physician, as national president. The association restricts its membership to negro war veterans who served honorably with armed forces of the United States either during the Spanish-American War, the Mexican punitive expedition, or the World War.

Organization of the negro association was necessary, a statement said, "on account of the dual society, customs and institutions in those states where the greatest percent of negro war veterans is found." The charter of incorporation under Mississippi law classes it a similar in objective and organization to the American Legion, the primary purpose being to aid negro veterans of American wars.

"In conference with President Hoover," a statement said, "Dr. Johnson as president of the National Association of Negro War Veterans, was given the assurance that the purposes and ideals of the organization meet the approval of the executive department of the federal government, and that nothing would be done by that department to retard its progress."

Percy Greene, national secretary said that the organization is "dedicated by purpose and practice to a higher sense of American citizenship, hoping if only by reflection to elevate the entire negro race in America to the same high stand, but wishing at no time to change the political, social or governmental policy of any community."

Indorsement has come, Greene said, from distinguished Mississippi citizens, including Senator Pat Harrison, Maj. W. Calvin Wells, Jackson attorney and former chairman of the Democratic executive committee; Lamont Rowlands, Picayune, Republican referee in Mississippi under the Hoover administration; Bishop Theodore Dubose Bratton, of the Episcopal Church, and the retired United States Senator John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo City.

Formation of chapters throughout the United States is now being started by the organization.

## NEGRO WAR VET PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK HERE SUNDAY

Dr. R. L. Johnson, President of the National Association of Negro War Veterans, will speak to the general public and ex-service men tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Catley and O'Hea streets.

Special music has been arranged and Dr. Johnson, who is a forceful speaker, will no doubt be greeted by a large audience. J. H. Bivins is chairman of the committee.

## NEGRO WAR VETERANS

One of the finest addresses we ever heard was that of a negro war veteran, whose skin was black and his thoughts as white as a lily. He is organizing the National Association of Negro War Veterans.

This man said that one of his greatest treasures is his commission in the late World War, signed by the late Woodrow Wilson. He gave illustration and presented some sound argument to show that the dual system of our social setup will remain as it is—each race carrying on as they now do with a continued improvement in the understanding between them. Touching on the present financial condition, and the fear that the advancement of machinery taking the place of common labor will prove a menace, he saw in this a compulsory training of men and women for their life's work and the eventual replacing of common labor by skilled labor with the ultimate increase in production and consumption that will balance trade to its proper proportions.

It is easy to see the opportunities of service that are offered to an organization such as is proposed in the National Association of Negro War Veterans. There is no doubt about the patriotism of the negro of the United States. He has shown his loyalty in the past and will do it in the future, but there is a big job ahead in teaching him about the machinery age and to prepare himself to meet it. There is a big job ahead in teaching him to provide for his family so that they won't be charges on the public. There are other jobs



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*News*  
*Yazoo City Miss*

APR 30 1931

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Ruston, La. Leader  
Wednesday, April 25, 1931

## NEGROES FORM AN EX-SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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Be Located In Jackson,  
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tired United States Senator John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo City.

Formation of chapters throughout the United States is now being started by the organization.

## NEGRO VETERANS TO MEET SUNDAY

Local Chapter of National Association  
of Negro War Veterans Will Meet  
for Organization Tomorrow.

Preston L. Seard and Jesse J. Lee, who are taking the lead in organizing the local chapter of the National Association of Negro War Veterans, have called a meeting to be held at the Star of Bethlehem Baptist church Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

Nearly 50 ex-service men have already joined this chapter and there are indications for one of the largest and most active of the state's organizations.

Chapters have already organized in Jackson, Greenwood, Laurel, Carhage, Philadelphia and other places. These chapters have the endorsement of many of the leading white and colored citizens of the state.

## Negro Legionnaires Plan Program For Tomorrow Afternoon

In an attempt to interest negro soldiers of the World War in Legion affairs, Graves Post 136, (colored) of American Legion has announced the following membership community program for 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Terry P. Smith gymnasium:

Opening remarks, Johnnie W. Wilson, commander; song, "America"; music, Junior choir, Baptist church; Scripture, Rev. Fox, Baptist church; Invocation, Rev. McChutchen, Presbyterian church; Music, Methodist A. M. E. church; Poem, Miss Marie Jones; solo, Mrs. L. F. Byrd; paper, Miss Christina Howard; Remarks, Mrs. G. H. Dorah; solo, Jasper Watson; Music, Junior choir, Baptist church; Paper, Mrs. Kathleen Johnson; solo, Mrs. J. W. Campbell; duet, Mrs. Campbell and Jasper Watson; Principal speaker, J. B. Cooper, chaplain; Music, Methodist A. M. E. church choir.

"To All"—In Peace as in War—We Serve Graves Post No. 136.

JOHNNIE W. WILSON,  
Commander.  
ULYSSES FLOWERS  
Adjutant.

Asheville, N. C. Times  
Saturday, April 19, 1931

## NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES TO HOLD MEET ON MONDAY

The regular monthly meeting of the John Boyden post No. 44 (near North Carolina and four hundred Negro), American Legion, will be held Monday night at 8:15 p. m. instead of Wednesday, the regular meeting night. The committee on unemployment will make its report at this meeting. The post invites all unemployed negro ex-service men to attend this meeting in the Y. M. I.

## NORTH CAROLINA HAS 1,000 NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES

*Journal & Guide*  
Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley

## Makes Report At Convention

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, of Raleigh, vice-commander, Department of North Carolina, The American Legion, making his report at the thirteenth annual department convention here this week declared that the work among Negro veterans had met with encouraging cooperation and much had been accomplished in the field of service to former service men of color in the State of North Carolina.

As one of the four vice commanders in the Department of North Carolina, Lieut. Oxley was accorded the privilege of speaking on the general convention program. Lieut. Oxley said in substance:

"During the month of February, 1931, the Fifth Annual Post Officers Conference, Division 'B', Department of North Carolina, The American Legion, was held at Asheville. Past Department Commander Tom Byrd, of Asheville and Colonel H. C. Dodge, Superintendent of the United States Veterans Bureau Hospital, Oteen, were the principal speakers for the Conference.

"I am happy to report a total membership numbering over one thousand Negro Legionnaires in the Department of North Carolina, an increase of five hundred over the 1930 membership report. These members are enrolled in twenty-eight Posts located in the following cities: Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, East Spencer, New Bern, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Greensboro, Hickory, Lexington, Burlington, High Point, Gastonia, Reidsville, Fayetteville, Chapel Hill and Pittsboro.

"Since 1925, National Headquarters of the American Legion, with the approval of the Department of North Carolina, has issued twenty-nine charters for the organization of Negro Legion Posts. During the past year three charters were granted for the organization of Posts at Pittsboro, Chapel Hill and Fayetteville. Three charters

of Posts at Durham, East Spencer and Louisburg have been revived; no charters have been revoked during the past year."

The feature of the Convention parade was the Colonel Charles Young Drum and Bugle Corps of Charlotte, North Carolina and four hundred Negro Legionnaires in uniform. Thruout the line of march these men with snappy appearance made a showing that was creditable.

## COLORADO LEGION POST

The Price post of the American Legion will hold its regular meeting tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Kelsey building on East Fisher street and all members are urged to attend as officers will be elected. The meeting night has been changed from the first Thursday to the third Tuesday in each month and members are asked to take note of the hour.

## COLORADO LEGIONNAIRES

## WIN STATE TROPHY

ST. LOUIS, (P. M.)—The Tom Powell Post, composed of colored members of the American Legion in this city, has been awarded the trophy for the largest increase of membership of any post. One hundred fifty-four members were added to their roster.



# Organization of N. C. Has 1,000 Negro Veterans

## Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley Reports to General Convention

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The feature of the Convention parade was the Colonel Charles Young Drum and Bugle Corps of Charlotte, North Carolina and four hundred Negro Legionnaires in uniform. Throughout the line of march these men with snappy appearance made a showing that was creditable.

## DETROIT READY FOR LEGION

DETROIT, Mich.—The American Legion 1931 National Convention which will be held in Detroit, beginning Monday, September 21, to Thursday, September 24, with the Michigan Legion as host, have just completed their stupendous plans. It is expected that one hundred thousand Legionnaires, friends and families will partake in the numerous festivities, which have been carefully planned and worked out by the different committees. Of this number it is said there will be ten thousand colored persons, who will attend this convention.

**Must Be Good Members**  
Those who plan to partake in the Convention and festivities who are ex-service men of the World War are urged to become members of one of their local post in order that they may not have any trouble when registering in Detroit. Only members of good standing of posts located in their city or state will be permitted to register for the Convention.

**Elaborate Program**  
Some of the features on the program which will start Sunday, September 20, are: Bowling and Golf, Patriotic and Memorial Services at the Greater Bethel A. M. E. church at the corner St. Antoine and Frederick streets, the Rev. T. H. Wiseman, veteran of the Spanish American War will be the principal speaker; a Patriotic and Religious service at the Moose Temple on Cass at 8:30 p. m.; dancing at Arcadia 8:30 p. m. Monday at 2:30 members will witness the United States annual airshow on Belle Isle, which is one of the prettiest natural parks in the country; Outdoor Motor races at 2:30, Motor boat races 3:00; Yacht Parade at 4 p. m. Evening: Military Ball at the Eastwood Park Ballroom, Eight Mile Road and Gratiot Avenue at 9 p. m. Tuesday there will be the biggest Parade in American Legion history which starts at 11 a. m. There will be a night football

game at the University of Detroit Stadium, also a stag and smoker in form of a Reunion of 92nd, 93rd divisions, the 372nd and other units of the colored veterans at the Artistic Temple, corner of Elmwood and Benson streets. On Wednesday there will be a contest between Drum and Bugle Corps and numerous other amusements.

The citizens of Detroit are lending their fullest co-operation to make the visiting Legionnaires enjoy every moment of their time while in the Motor City.

## COLORED LEGION MAY HAVE STATE VICE COMMANDER

### Local Post Selects Full Slate Of Officers

A full slate of officers has been selected by members of Attucks Post No. 5 of the American Legion which has just recently been organized.

Rev. F. D. Nance has been named its first post commander, and Frank Reid and Andrew Delks have been selected as vice commanders. These men together with Henry A. Harrison as adjutant, Robert C. Williams as finance officer, and Welton James, as historian make up the full list of officers for the first year.

Regular weekly meetings will be held for the first few months at 7:30 each Thursday evening at Bethany Presbyterian Church, on Princess Anne Road near Church Street.

At its next meeting, Thursday, August 20th, a definite program for future activity will be adopted as well as important standing committees selected. The post is one of eight in the state composed exclusively of colored veterans of the World War. It is said that the officers of the Department of Virginia are planning to elect, in addition to the white officers, a vice-commander who will be the ranking representative of the eight posts mentioned. This is a radical departure from previous years.

Sponsored By Honor Branch

La Societe of the 40 Men and 8 Horses, the honor branch of the Legion for white members, has sponsored the organization of this post through its state head, S. R. Heller, of Norfolk, who, incidentally is one of the candidates for the Legion's department commandship soon to be determined at the annual convention in Clifton Forge.

Through Legionnaire Heller there will be available to the membership of Post No. 5 a supply of instruments to enable the new post to have a drum and bugle corps of its own. Active practice will begin with the cool weather.

Rev. Nance is most enthusiastic over the prospects for the Post and feels that it has a definite mission to perform in Norfolk and vicinity. There is a need existing for service work and contacting men who are entitled to and should have the benefits that ac-

crued to veterans in hospitalization, disability incomes, insurance reinstatements and numerous kindred rights that all veterans enjoy.

Said Commander Nance, on the subject, "I believe we shall have one of the largest posts in the entire country composed of men of our race for I am informed that the quota of men from Norfolk and the surrounding country compares very closely with the white men who entered the service from the same section. Our ambition is to make Post No. 5 both a club for our members, and a clearing house of the various service problems confronting our people.

All ex-service men are urged to attend the next meeting of the post and to learn the advantages of affiliating therewith. They will not be importuned to join nor will any attempt be made to force the idea of the Legion upon them, Rev. Nance indicated.

## California Negro Post Wins 2nd Prize

By LAWRENCE LAMARR

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10.—Members of the Brown Post, American Legion, as well as thousands of colored citizens throughout the State of California, waxed jubilant last Thursday night over the remarkable performances of Brown Post, which won second prize in the drill contest, just behind the Crack Police Post, one of the finest in the country.

Long Beach, where the state convention was held and generally conceded to be the hot bed of western Ku Kluxism, surprised visitors by the local attitude toward the colored boys.

When those ebony-hued boys, former U. S. soldiers marching in perfect rhythm swung into the long line of gaily festooned legionnaires that wended its way through the streets teeming with gleeful spectators, the shout that greeted those black stalwarts, was indeed soul touching. No one could believe, for the moment, that any one of the thousands that cheered for the Brown Post No. 228 could at any time have entertained a prejudiced thought. Color seemed to have been forgotten in the treatment accorded the colored unit at the convention.

The delegates and alternates, who took part in the convention proper were: Commander F. R. Whiteman, M. D., Norman Houston, Jerome Hubert, Alva Garret, Jr., Thomas Pollock, Vodery Henry, James Vena

Lester Freeman and Harry Beal; alternates: Clarence Brooks, A. D. Watson, Elliott Mitchell, Elliott Johnson, Curtis C. Taylor, Alva Pulliam, Elbridge Lee, Aaron Douglas.

The headquarters of the Jordan Patterson Post were at the Reid Hotel. The Post was entertained at a social affair while there by a wealthy colored man, who wished his name withheld from publication.

Colored Well Represented At State Legion Meeting  
by Mr. Charles Williams, received much praise and comment. The Women's Auxiliary was represented by Mrs. C. P. Jamison, wife of the past Commander, and Mrs. Smith. Delegates from the Jordan Patterson Post were Thom Merril, newly elected Commander, C. P. Jamison, retiring Commander Fabian Canon, J. J. Malory.

Jordan Patterson Post Entertained by Wealthy Colored Topekan

The colored veterans of Kansas were represented at Wichita when the state convention of the American Legion met there. According to local delegates here, over 300 attended. The Topeka Drum Corps led



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# American Legion Ends Meet in Cleveland; Delegates Feted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Lemuel T. Boydston post No. 94 of the American Legion played host to 35 Race delegates who attended the state convention here last week. Throughout the convention activities members of the Race were seen very much in evidence. Most especially may this be said of Harry J. Walker, deputy clerk of courts in the city of Cleveland, chairman of the entertainment committee, to whom is due unstinted praise for the success of the social courtesies extended to the visiting comrades.

On the committee with Comrade Walker were Comrades Charles Taylor, Samuel V. Perry, Harry Gibson and Wallace E. Stokes. A mammoth dinner was given for the visiting boys. Rev. Russell Brown, pastor of Mt. Zion Congregational temple, where Lemuel T. Boydston post holds its annual dinner on Christmas for the poor children, was guest of honor. Following the dinner an auto ride under direction of Comrade James W. Minor, through the city and suburbs was given the visitors, about fifty cars being in use. The Ladies auxiliary, of which Mrs. Robert Hamilton is president, delightfully entertained the visiting ladies, the hostesses being Mrs. Samuel V. Perry, Mrs. Alvin C. Gibbs, Mrs. Albert Stapleton, Mrs. Josephine Stokes, Mrs. V. Hensley and Mrs. Charles Haynes.

Lemuel Boydston post, with its visitors, made a fine showing in the parade, headed by the Lemuel T. Boydston post band, organized a month ago under the direction of J. Cobbs of E. 82d St., and followed by the Legion drum corps, directed by Drum Major Jesse Bevis.

Following the parade Boydston post was host to the visiting comrades and ladies at a brilliant cabaret party at the Elks auditorium.

The colors of Boydston post were decorated by the state department as one of the posts passing the membership quota last year.

The delegates followed: Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, Charles S. Taylor, Harry J. Walker and Samuel V. Perry, Cleveland; Truman J. Grimes, Ira W. Newsome, clerk in the treasurer's office; Walter Lewis, Thomas Cox, Attorney W. S. Lyman, commander of the Columbus post; E. F. Stewart, Charles H. Grider, Leonard Oates, E. J. Hirst and Heiston Johnson, Columbus; C. B. Collins, Cincinnati; Attorney Emmer Lancaster, Akron; D. H. Little, Xenia; Arthur Colton, commander of the Chillicothe post; Leroy Washington, Xenia; Chester Smith and Charles Morrell, Springfield, Ohio.

## Delegates to American Legion Convention Gain Recognition

By RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—With the departure of the vast army of occupation, Detroit has settled back to take inventory of what happened at the 13th annual convention of the American Legion last week. This was the largest convention ever held by the legionnaires—some claim it was the largest convention ever held—more than 200,000 attending and \$10,000,000 being left with Motor City merchants.

With the sounding of taps, which marked the close of the convention at Masonic temple Thursday afternoon, the 13 Race delegates, the largest number ever to be elected for a national convention, while they did not receive everything they asked for, were well pleased with the work done. The delegates, through consolidated forces, secured the appointment of a Race man to the executive committee, the appointment of a Race contact man at Tuskegee General hospital and the guarantee that southern charters will be issued. The delegates sought to have three men named on the executive committee, but in view of the small number of Race legionnaires they were given one. The national commander will make the appointments after Oct. 20.

The delegates met in caucus Tuesday evening at the Artistic temple, following a smoker for the visiting veterans. Dr. John Leach, commander of the post at Flint, Mich., was elected chairman, and Jesse Barrom, member of the Tennessee state department, was elected secretary. The delegates formed this committee in order that they might present a solid front before the resolutions and legislative committees.

The resolution, asking the war department to keep intact the Negro combat units, was not presented to the resolutions committee, although the chairmen of five northern states had pledged their support. Instead, on the suggestion of the chairman of the

resolutions committee, the resolution was withdrawn and will be rewritten. It will be sent to all Race posts for their indorsement and then forwarded to the resolutions committee. R. J. Randall of Crispus Attucks post No. 30 of Pittsburgh was elected chairman of the committee to draft the new resolution. Other members are W. S. Lyman of Charles Bloce post No. 157, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph F. Henry of Federal post No. 14, Baltimore, and Michael H. Browning of George L. Giles post No. 187, Chicago.

**Opposes Abolishment of Cavalry**  
However, the convention adopted a resolution opposing "the disarmament of the United States, either for purposes of economy or, as claimed, to bring about world peace," and "that the regular army be increased to a strength of 165,000 men, exclusive of officers, and that it be maintained at not less than minimum strength." The resolution regarding Gold Star mothers was tabled.

It was announced by the national adjutant that the national commander has the power to issue charters to those seeking to join the legion in the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, providing they can get a sufficient number. If the commander issues the charter the state will not receive recognition for the post. Henry L. Stevens of Warsaw, N. C., is the new commander.

Mississippi will issue charters to Race posts, providing those seeking the charter can get the permission of the parent post in the state. A large number of those living near Memphis

have joined the Artress Russell post No. 27. This post is less than three months old, but has the largest number of members of any Race post in the world. Dr. R. Q. Venson, who started the recent fight against segregation in the government hospital in Memphis, is post commander. South Carolina recently issued charters, but delegates to the state convention cannot vote, notwithstanding the fact that a Race man is a member of the state department. Louisiana and Alabama delegates to the convention claimed that no members of the Race had applied for charters in their states. Arkansas and Florida were noncommittal on the question.

A bomb was tossed among the delegates and visitors at the smoker Tuesday when one of the veterans suggested forming a reunion of the 92d and 93d divisions at all conventions. The suggestion met stiff opposition when a motion was made to go into a permanent organization. After a heated discussion the matter was tabled until Wednesday morning when a group met at St. Antoine Y. M. C. A. The veterans adjourned after two hours of heated debate on the reunion question. The fight was made for all veterans.

### Form Permanent Organization

The group composed of veterans from Michigan, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky met at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday evening and went into a permanent organization after a hot debate. In substance, the plan of this organization is to entertain all Race veterans at all conventions, regardless of what branch of service they were in during the war. Dr. Frank Rudolph of Gary, Ind., was elected chairman; Allen Washington, Trenton, N. J., vice chairman; Raymond McClintock, Detroit, chairman; Allen Washington, Trenton, N. J., vice chairman; Raymond McClintock, Detroit, secretary, and Julian Rodgers, Detroit, treasurer. Allen Washington, C. C. Caldwell, Columbus, Ohio and Dr. Frank Raiford of Detroit were named members of the executive committee. This committee will make contact with every post in the country and make arrangements for the entertainment of delegates to the convention in Portland, Ohio, in 1932.

The convention passed a resolution Thursday declaring, "Whereas, the present situation as to the political future of Porto Rico causes unrest and uncertainty in the island; now, therefore, be it resolved, that the congress of the United States be requested to declare the policy of the United States to the future status of the island of Porto Rico." The convention also passed a resolution demanding the restriction of Filipino workers.

The parade Tuesday was the most stupendous spectacle ever held in Detroit. Ninety-two thousand veterans passed in review in the nine hours consumed. Of this number nearly one thousand were members of the Race. The drum and bugle corps of the Charles Young post No. 135 of Charlotte, N. C., entertained the tournament held on Belle Isle Wednesday. They were eliminated in the quarter finals. The George L. Giles post No. 187 of Chicago had a fine drum and bugle corps, but they did not enter the contest.

Delegates attending the convention were Dr. John L. Leach of Flint,

Mich.; W. S. Lyman, commander Charles Bloce post No. 157, Columbus; R. Q. Venson, commander Artress Russell post No. 27, Memphis; Jesse Barrom, state department, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Allen B. Washington, Milton Moss post No. 114, Trenton, N. J.; P. J. Clyde Randall, Crispus Attucks post No. 30, Pittsburgh; Michael H. Browning, George L. Giles post No. 187, Chicago; Joseph F. Henry, Federal post No. 14, Baltimore; Horace G. Duke, Kansas; Henry L. Merriot, Boley, Okla.; George H. Worthing, Dennis T. Williams post No. 310, San Diego, Calif.; Dr. Frank Rudolph, Calumet post No. 99, Gary, Ind., and Erly Persom, James E. Welch post No. 26, Washington, D. C.

### The Legion Convention

The American Legion in convention in Detroit recently:

1. Placed a colored delegate on the executive committee;
2. Secured a guarantee that charters will be issued for Southern colored posts;
3. Secured appointment of a contact man at Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

The Legion convention failed:

1. To pass a resolution condemning the breaking up of the Tenth Cavalry;
2. To condemn mob violence;
3. To condemn the jim crow of Gold Star Mothers on their trips to France.

Legionnaires declared themselves as favoring the status quo of all army units. This they said included the Tenth Cavalry. They stand for law and order. This, they say, includes opposition to lynching and mobs.

Concerning the Gold Star Mothers, there were not sufficient colored delegates to push the resolution and receive a favorable report.

Out of 1,500 delegates only thirteen were colored. There should have been over a hundred and fifty delegates.

Whether we like it or not, the American Legion will have a large measure of control in city, state, and national affairs for the next forty years.

They will be as mighty a force as was the Grand Army of the Republic following the Civil War in electing presidents, in securing pensions for in muzzling Congress.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the M.E. Board of Temperance, termed the Legion delegates a bunch of drunken sots. The Chicago W.C.T.U. viewed them as "our poor deluded boys in Detroit under the influence of Satan."

No matter whether the Legion is wet or dry, it held the largest convention the country has ever seen (200,000 delegates and visitors). It has 1,000,000 members and that number of prospective voters.

With the Legion disposed to play fair on the color question, colored posts should organize, elect their delegates to state conventions and attend the national gatherings.

There is little use for us to send thirteen delegates and expect them to do the work of one hundred and fifty.



# Organization of Colored Legion May Have Own State Vice Commander

## Attucks Post No. 5 of the American Legion May Have This Honor; State Official Said to Have Agreed on Plan

NORFOLK, Va.—A full slate of officers has been selected by members of Attucks Post No. 5 of the American Legion, which has just recently been organized.

Rev. F. D. Nance has been named its first post commander, and Frank Reid and Andrew Delks have been selected as vice commanders. These men together with Henry A. Harrison as adjutant, Robert C. Williams as finance officer, and Welton James as historian, make up the full list of officers for the first year.

Regular weekly meetings will be held for the first few months at 7:30 each Thursday evening at Bethany Presbyterian Church, on Princess Anne Road near Church street.

At its meeting of Thursday, August 20th, a definite program for future activity will be adopted as well as important standing committees selected. The post is one of eight in the state composed exclusively of colored veterans of the World War. It is said that the officers of the Department of Virginia are planning to elect, in addition to the white officers, a vice-commander who will be the ranking representative of the eight posts mentioned. This is a radical departure from previous years.

Sponsored by Honor Branch La Societe of the 40 Men and 8 horses, the honor branch of the Legion for white members, has sponsored the organization of this post through its state head, S. R. Heller, of Norfolk, who, incidentally, is one of the candidates for the Legion's department commandership soon to be determined at the annual convention in Clifton Forge.

Through Legionaire Heller there will be available to the membership of Post No. 5 a supply of instruments to enable the new post to have a drum and bugle corps of its own. Active practice will begin with the cool weather.

Rev. Nance is most enthusiastic over the prospects for the Post and feels that it has a definite mission to

perform in Norfolk and vicinity. There is a need existing for service work and contacting men who are entitled to and should have the benefits that accrue to veterans in hospitalization, disability incomes, insurance reinstatements and numerous kindred rights that all veterans enjoy.

Said Commander Nance, on the subject: "I believe we shall have one of the largest posts in the entire country composed of men of our race, for I am informed that the quota of men from Norfolk and the surrounding country compared very closely with the white men who entered the service from the same section. Our ambition is to make Post No. 5 both a club for our members and a clearing house of the various service problems confronting our people.

All ex-service men are urged to attend the next meeting of the post and to learn the advantages of affiliating therewith. They will not be importuned to join nor will any attempt be made to force the idea of the Legion upon them, Rev. Nance indicated.

**WAR VETERANS  
HAVE GALA  
WEEK**  
*Kansas City*  
**Large Colored Delegation  
Here at Thirty-second  
Annual Encampment**

Delegates and visitors from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Washington D. C., and other distant points are attending the thirty-second annual encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars now in session here. The

Tacitus Gallard post, No. 2069, V. F. W. is host to these veterans and their friends and is doing everything in its power to make their stay here pleasant. Robert L. Sweeney is commander of the V. F. W. post in this city.

According to delegates, no discrimination is being shown toward them, so far as the regular convention activities are concerned. All comrades are invited and expected to attend all meetings and participate in the deliberations. Dr. J. E. Dibble got a place on the hospitalization committee, an important body while Robert L. Sweeney was named to the resolution committee.

The problem of hospitalization was brought up at a meeting Wednesday night of the local group. It was explained that there is a government hospital located in Kansas City and is supposedly for the benefit of former service men, regardless of race, creed or color. However, Negro veterans have repeatedly applied for admission to the hospital and have been refused. A request will be made to have the ruling forbidding colored comrades from hospital service here changed or ask for construction of a Negro hospital.

The post members also indorsed the candidacy of Harold C. Gilbert of New Orleans for deputy chief of staff at large. Members of Tacitus Gallard post made a good showing in the parade Tuesday. In the evening a banquet attended by more than sixty guests was held. The grand military ball was held Wednesday night at Paseo hall and the grand march was led by the crack drum and bugle corps of Wayne Miner American Legion post. Thursday (last) night all delegates and visitors were guests at a stag sponsored by Wayne Miner post.

**91,000 WHITES IN  
BIGGEST AMER.  
LEGION MEET**

**Delegates Spend \$10,000,000 in Detroit During Week.**

**RESOLUTION FAILS  
Member Named on  
Executive Committee**

DETROIT.—The thirteenth annual convention of the American Legion, last week, was the largest convention ever held by the Legionnaires.

More than 200,000 attended, and \$10,000,000 was left with Motor City merchants.

With the sounding of taps at the Masonic Temple, Thursday afternoon, the 13 colored delegates—the largest number ever to be elected for a national convention—while they did not get everything they asked for, were well pleased with the work done. They secured an appointment on the executive committee, the appointment of a contact man at Tuskegee General Hospital, and the guarantee that southern charters will be issued.

Delegates sought to have three men named on the executive committee. The national commander will make the appointment after October 20.

**Delegates Meet**  
The delegates met in caucus, Tuesday evening, at the Artistic Temple following a smoker for the visiting veterans. Dr. John L. Leach, commander of the post at Flint, Mich., and was elected chairman. Jesse Barrow, member of the Tennessee state department, was elected secretary.

**10th Cavalry**  
The resolution, asking the War Department to keep intact the colored combat units, was not presented to the resolution committee, although the chairmen of five Northern States had pledged their support. Instead, on the suggestion of the chairman of the resolution committee, the resolution was withdrawn and will be rewritten. It will be sent to all colored posts for their endorsement and then forwarded to the resolution committee. R. J. Randall, of the Crispus Attucks Post No. 30, of Pittsburgh, was elected chairman of the committee to draft the new resolution.

Other members are W. S. Lyman, of Charles Bloce Post No. 157, Columbus, Ohio; Josiah F. Henry, of Walter Green Post No. 14, Baltimore; and Michael Browning, of George L. Giles Post No. 187, Chicago.

**Commander May Issue Charter**  
It was announced by the national adjutant that the national commander has the power to issue charters to those seeking to join the legion in the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, providing they can get a sufficient number. If the national commander issues the charter the State will not receive recognition for the post. Henry L. Stevens, of War-saw, N.C., is the new commander.

**Mississippi**  
Mississippi will issue charters to Negro posts providing those seeking the charter can get the permission of the parent post in the State. A large number of those living near Memphis have joined the Artress Russell Post, No. 27. This post is less than three months old, but has the largest number of members of any colored post in the world. Dr. R. C. Venson, who started the recent fight against segregation in the government hospital in Memphis, is post commander.

**South Carolina**  
South Carolina recently issued charters, but the delegates to the State convention can not vote, notwithstanding the fact that a Negro is a member of the State department.

standing the fact that a Negro is a member of the State department. Louisiana and Alabama delegates to the convention claim that no members of the race had applied for charters in their States. Arkansas and Florida were noncommittal on the question.

**92nd Division Bomb**  
A bomb was tossed among the delegates and visitors at the smoker, on Tuesday night, when one of the veterans suggested forming a reunion of the 92nd and 93rd divisions at all conventions. The suggestion met stiff opposition when a motion was made After a heated discussion, the matter to go into a permanent organization, was tabled until Wednesday morning, when a group met at the St. Antoine Y.M.C.A. The veterans adjourned after two hours of heated debate on the reunion question. The fight was made for all vets.

The group, composed of veterans from Michigan, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, met at the Y.M.C.A., Wednesday evening and went into a permanent organization after a hot debate. In substance, the plan of this organization is to entertain all colored veterans at all conventions, regardless of what branch of the service they were in during the war. Dr. Frank Rudolph, of Gary, Ind., was elected chairman; Allen Washington, Trenton, N.J., vice-chairman; Raymond McClintock, Detroit, secretary; and Julian Rodgers, and C. C. Caldwell, Columbus, and Dr. Frank Raiford, of Detroit, were elected members of the executive committee. This committee will make contact with every post in the country and make arrangements for the entertainment of delegates to the convention in Portland, O., in 1932.

**Porto Rico**  
The convention passed a resolution Thursday, declaring: "Whereas the present situation as to the political future of Porto Rico causes unrest and uncertainty in the Island, now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to declare the policy of the United States in regard to the future political status of the Island of Porto Rico." The convention also passed a resolution demanding the restriction of the immigration of Filipino workers.

**92,000 in Parade**  
The parade, Tuesday, was the most stupendous spectacle ever held in Detroit. Ninety-two thousand veterans participated in the review in the nine hours consumed. Of this number nearly one thousand were colored. The drum and bugle corp of the Charles Young Post No. 135, Charlotte, N.C., entered the tournament held in Belle Isle, Wednesday. They were eliminated in the quarter finals. The George L. Giles Post of Chicago had a fine drum and bugle corp, but they did not enter the contest.

**Delegates**  
The delegates attending the convention were Dr. John L. Leach, of Flint, Mich.; W. S. Lyman, commander, Charles Bloce Post No. 157, Columbus, O.; R. Q. Venson, commander, Artress Russell, Post No. 27, Memphis, Tenn.; Jesse Barrow, state department, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Allen B. Washington, Milton Moss Post No. 114, Trenton, N.J.; P. J. Clyde Randal, Crispus Attucks Post No. 30, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Michael H. Browning, George L. Giles Post No. 187, Chicago; Josiah F. Henry, Walter Green

Post No. 14, Baltimore; Horace G. Duke, Kansas; Henry L. Merriot, Boley, Okla.; George H. Worthington, Dennis T. Williams Post No. 310, San Diego, Cal.; Dr. Frank Rudolph, Calumet Post No. 99, Gary, Ind.; and Erly Person, James E. Welch Post No. 25, Washington, D.C.



# American Legion Ignores Resolution of Negro Group

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)—The Committee of 13, composed of the thirteen colored delegates here to the 13th annual convention of the American Legion held last week, drew up resolutions to present to the resolution committee of the American Legion.

One of the projects considered by the committee was the establishing of a National Welfare Department to be located at Tuskegee which would include among other things additional hospital facilities for disabled soldiers in the South, and to have what they called a "contact" man to get proper and prompt compensation from the Government for the ex-soldiers when ill. This compensation according to the committee which ranges from \$40, \$60, \$80, to \$120 a month, according to condition, etc., has not at all times been properly distributed in accordance with the disability of wounded men. They felt that a great service can be rendered the disabled men with a qualified man to look after their interest.

The committee of 13 forthwith drew that a race man be placed upon the executive committee of the American Legion. While it is said that the number of colored legionnaires which is only 7300 is not sufficient to have representation on the executive committee at large, the chairman of the committee of 13 was assured by the national commander that since this is an appointive position he feels that their wishes in the matter will be taken care of when time comes for appointing the executive committee in October.

The result of the fight made by the Negro delegates against the demobilization of colored troops by the U. S. Government is still a bit clouded.

The committee of 13 forthwith drew up a resolution to be presented but for lack of proper wording it was withdrawn. It was later learned that matters of that kind should come up to the national body from a state convention.

The development of Legion posts in the South was the main issue which the committee considered. In some states Negro ex-soldiers are not allowed to set up posts. It has been said that the state commanders will not issue charters to them. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi were among the southern states mentioned. A resolution demanding that ex-soldiers in all southern states be allowed to organize and set up legion posts was presented to the resolution committee while the convention was in session and was acted upon but was not read out along with the other resolutions that the resolution committee adopted. Chairman Leach claims that good reasons were given him as to why the reading of this resolution before the body was withheld.

Only 13 Negro Delegates

150,000 legionnaires had come here from every state in the union to attend the convention.

Many colored posts were represented in the parade but only one outfit, the drum and bugle corps from Charlotte, N. C., was fully uniformed. This same outfit, 35 strong, received honorable mention in the competitive drill at Belle Isle Wednesday evening. They were led by Bishop Dale, commander of Charles Young Post No. 168.

The largest colored post of the American Legion in the world is the Autess Russell Post No. 27 of Memphis, Tenn. This post has a membership of 1,300 legionnaires. Dr. R. Q. Venson, the commander, was a delegate to the convention. Tennessee sent two delegates, the only state that had two colored representatives in the Convention.

There were only 13 colored delegates to the convention. This is a very small number when it is considered that there are more than a million members in the American Legion which represents 10,000 legion posts. While there were over 400,000 colored men in the service during the world war only 7,300 are members of the American Legion. According to the constitution of the legion they are allowed one delegate to every 1,000 members. At that Negro representation exceeded its quota.

## NEGROES HOLD TAG DAY FOR VETERANS TODAY

The Colored American War Veterans Association will sponsor a tag sale today for the benefit of disabled colored veterans of the World War according to Carl McGill, commander. All colored women who will assist in the sale were requested to call at headquarters, 239 Auburn avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning.

# Vets Renew Fight on Southern Prejudice at Legion Meet

By RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—Music of the vintage of 1917-18 was revived this week as an army of 150,000 American Legionnaires took possession of Detroit. The vanguard of the army began to arrive last week and continued until Tuesday morning. Included in this vast horde of former soldiers are more than 10,000 Race veterans who contributed their share toward the saving of democracy during the great World war. These men represent the 168 posts throughout the country.

The convention was officially opened Monday morning at the large Olympia. President Herbert Hoover made a special trip from Washington to address the assembled veterans. The chief executive pleaded with the legionnaires to abandon their plan of asking for the payment in full of the bonus. Newton Baker, former secretary of the war department; National Commander Ralph T. O'Neil, Theodore Roosevelt, governor of Porto Rico; Governor Wilbur Brucker of Michigan, Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit and many others spoke at the welcoming exercises.

## Discrimination Shown

The bid parade was held Tuesday. Wednesday the delegates began their deliberations at the Masonic temple. The Race delegates were prepared to put up a stiff fight on behalf of the 168 posts because of certain alleged discriminations by some of the southern states and the detachment of the famous Tenth cavalry.

Acting under organized pressure, motivated by racial prejudice, the Race delegates claim that the states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have refused to issue charters for the establishment of Colored posts. Those living in these states who wish to become members of the American Legion, are compelled to join a northern post.

## Protest to President

Expressing sharp resentment of the action of the war department in ordering the detachment of the famous Tenth cavalry, the following resolution, supported by every Race post in the country, was to be presented to the convention for its endorsement Thursday:

Hon. Herbert Hoover,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Hoover:

Inasmuch as the Tenth United States cavalry, now stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., has a glorious

record of nearly 66 years of combat service in the United States army extending through three wars and numerous Indian uprisings; has served as a training unit of some of our most distinguished officers, including General John J. Pershing himself, and has built one of the best known reputations in the regular army; and

Inasmuch as this famous old regiment, by a recently issued order of the war department, is now to be broken up into three or more parts and used to absorb service detachments, we, members of the American legion, do respectfully and earnestly petition you to order that this regiment be preserved intact at one station so that its history as a combat unit may be continued and its particular service to the nation in that capacity may not be terminated.

## Reunion of Veterans

One of the most colorful drum and bugle corps arriving in the city was the outfit from the Colonel Charles Young post of Charlotte, N. C. Although it was a small group, numbering 35, they attracted the attention of everyone with their spick and span uniforms and silver helmets. There was a reunion of veterans of the 92d and 93d divisions at the Russell house. Vance Marshbank Sr. of Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., warrant officer of the quartermaster's department and captain of Company D, 368th infantry during the war, ranks as the oldest veteran to report. Marshbank has 36 years of service in the regular army behind him. He hails from Nathan Stitt post and is also a veteran of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars.

The local post, Charles Young No. 77, and Tom Phillips, assisted by the posts in Hamtramck and River Rouge, have been wonderful hosts to the visiting delegates and guests.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.  
JOURNAL

NOV 2 1931  
Negro Veterans  
Form V.F.W. Post

A meeting was held recently in the headquarters of the 8th Ward Colored Democratic Club, 50 Ege Av., for the purpose of organizing a colored post to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

William Simmons, president of the club, welcomed the veterans, and offered the use of the rooms as a post headquarters. Forty-two veterans were in attendance to sign the charter application, which will be presented to the State Department meeting in Burlington on Sunday, Nov. 8, by Councilman Bernard Harahan.

Arthur Cox, deputy chief of staff, and Councilman Hanrahan addressed the meeting, outlining the objects of the organization and instructed the new candidates in the formation of the post.

Temporary officers were selected, which included Henry Spencer, commander; Leroy Randall, adjutant, and Robert Thornton, quartermaster.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in the 20th Century Hall, 76 Ege Av., when additional names will be added to the charter and a name selected for the post.

All colored veterans that served with the United States forces in any foreign campaign are invited to attend.



Regiments, Regular Army.

# CONTINUING TO REDUCE NEGRO UNITS IN ARMY

Remaining Units Being  
Made Non-Combat  
Organizations

NON-COMS SCARCE

9,400 White Officers  
In Regular Army,  
One Negro

detachments on duty at various posts are all understaffed in non-commissioned officers of the upper grades. The detachment at Ft. Sill, Okla., is said to be the only colored service detachment with anything near its proper quota of non-coms.

## Far Below Quota In Men

An examination of the figures for men in the army reveals that the colored troops are already far below a quota based on the proportion of their people to the whole population. While these figures are not official, they indicate the present status with fair accuracy.

In round numbers, out of the 9,400 commissioned officers in the regular army, 1 is colored.

Out of the 91,500 enlisted men in the army, 4,000 are colored.

A study of these colored units reveals that only 1,275 men are listed in combat units. One thousand and thirteen men are listed as combatants, but in reality are doing service troop duties. These are in the 24th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry. The remaining 1,694 men are plainly labelled as service detachments.

## "Secrets" Made Public

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Department may not intend to abolish the colored regiments of the regular army, but it is certainly proceeding steadily to trim those regiments down, break them up, scatter them about the country, and change them from combat units to practically service detachments doing menial work around the various army posts.

Last week another step in this program was carried forward when the machine gun troop of the Tenth Cavalry was ordered to Ft. Myer, Va.,

announced as made public by the Third Corps Area results in enlarging the Tenth Cavalry, but the announcement states also that "the regiment itself will be split into several groups at various posts."

## Few Colored Non-Coms

These shifts and splits of the colored regiments together with the recent "secret" order of the War Department suspending all promotions and enlistments in the colored troops have accomplished the result that the number of colored non-commissioned officers of higher rank is steadily being cut down.

The N. A. A. C. P. has received many communications from sources which it believes to be reliable stating that it is the practice in service detachments and non-combat units to have all the higher rank non-commissioned officers white. Thus the master-sergeants, the highest ranking non-commissioned officers, the technical sergeants and the first sergeants are now or will be soon, all whites.

Further than this, the colored service

# FAMOUS 10TH CAVALRY DOOMED

War Department's Sly Plan  
To Oust Negroes  
From Army

The Tenth Cavalry is one of the famous regiments of the United States army. It was organized in 1866 just at the close of the Civil war, in part made up of Negro veterans of that war. From its very beginning it was the vanguard of civilization as it moved west into the country hitherto occupied by the Indians. The regiment served in Indian wars in Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona and Montana for twenty years with scarcely a month of idleness. Some of the most brilliant exploits of the army were performed by men belonging to the Tenth during this period.

In the Spanish-American war the Tenth cavalry took a distinguished part, and saved the Rough Riders from annihilation at San Juan Hill. In a letter of praise Theodore Roosevelt said of it "I wish no better men beside me in battle." John J. Pershing, later commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France, was an officer in the Tenth during this Cuban campaign.

Due to the policy of the war department, the Tenth along with other regulars of the United States army did not go overseas in the World War. But the regiment again acquitted itself in keeping with its glorious history, men from its non-commissioned staff becoming commissioned officers in the force recruited, trained and used on the battle front. If any regiment in the army has deserved to be perpetuated for its past, it is the Tenth, the one which this recent order dismembers and ships hither and thither like a bunch of recruits.

The regiment has received orders whereby it is to be separated into several small groups for distribution among the several Colored Detachments now in the military service. These detachments are located in New York, Kansas and Virginia, all engaged as stable men, orderlies, servants, etc. A man well acquainted with army matters writes the Call as follows:

## Means 500 Men Less

The Department's letter to the National Association as was published in your last issue was grossly misleading as it did not state that eventually

the Negro would lose five hundred allowances are identical. The thing of its present personnel by this opera-about the whole situation that de- tion. It is true, as stated, that menies analysis is the fact that it will cost now in the service will not be affect-more to carry out this order since ed as to status or pay, but, and herethe matter of transportation for men is the hidden dagger, these detach-and property will run into big fig- ments to which our men are to goures, whereas to let the reiment re- are built on an authorizedmain as it is only salaries are to be strength which will be exceeded bypaid.

five hundred men when our men Under a plea of economy, this regi- arrive. This surplus of five hundredment is to be cut up and distribut men thus created in the detachmentsamong the other Negro regiment must be absorbed before any originalthough the actual costs involved wi enlistments can be effected, whichoe greater not less.

means that five hundred Negro sold- It is already indicated that mem- bers must be discharged therefrombers of Congress will be appealed to before they are reduced to author-to prevent this change. The facts are ized strength and that one more manset forth in the following explanation must be discharged from the fiveof the department's order, made by hundred remaining before an actuala man in close touch with the army: vacancy can be declared.

## Abolishing Negro Troops

## No NEW Enlistments

We can only enlist men to fill ac- tual vacancies and not to continue a known surplus. It is true that men now in the service may reenlist but no recruit could hope to enter under this plan.

It is misleading to state that it is necessary to reduce the Negro strength as a means to create increments for the Air Corps. We have no Negroes in this Corps and should not lose the little we have in the Infantry and Cavalry to make places for white men in this new Corps, as you will agree. It is true that white regiments have been abolished in favor of the Air Corps but it is not true that the sum total of white men in the service has been reduced thereby. They have simply been transferred from one organization that was disbanded and immediately organized into a new organization which is not the case with us at all.

## No Escaping Discharge

As has been shown we are sur- plus to detachments from which we are to be discharged until we have passed out of the picture entirely, leaving these detachments at their originally authorized strength.

## Arms Taken Away

Now that these detachments are unarmed means that even tho we lost nothing by way of numerical strength, we have lost that which is of greater importance. The respect that is shown the bearer of the na- tion's arms.

Politically, somebody has blundered greatly. I fail to see how Mr. Hoover hopes to escape the responsibility that will be his as Commander of the Army. Negroes will certainly make this a political issue and this will not add to Hoover's political fortune. Either he or his Secretary of War are fully advised as to the facts in this case, it appears, and it is hoped that some friend will see to it that the President himself gets the right in- formation as to how this thing is working.

Mark you, it cannot be argued as an economic necessity since it will not cost any less to keep the person- nearly so, and colored service detachments are nel of the Tenth Cavalry in the de- tachments than it does to keep them as a fighting command. The pay and

THE disclaimer of Acting Secretary of War Payne that it is not the intention of the War Department to abolish colored Army units would be easier to accept at face value if certain other facts were not known.

To begin with, by being marked "not for press release" a suspicious character was given to the confidential order recently made public in the JOURNAL AND GUIDE's columns, and which set up a program of replacing colored troops with white units and cutting off promotions and enlistments of colored men in such a way that in time there would be none in the Army.

It is not customary to suppress army and naval orders having to do with such matters where they pertain to white units, as a perusal of dailies will reveal. Furthermore, the order referred to practically every Army unit com- posed of Negroes.

It takes no occult powers to see just what is happening, and a careful reading between the lines of the following facts will reveal just what is taking place:

In 1925 there were only five Negro commis- sioned officers in the United States Army. Now, according to figures released by the N. A. A. C. P., colored troops are far below a quota based on the proportion of their people to the whole popula- tion.

In round numbers, out of 9,400 commissioned officers in the regular army, 1 is colored. Out of the 91,500 enlisted men in the army, 4,000 are colored.

"A study of these colored units," the N. A. A. C. P. says, "reveals that only 1,275 men are listed in combat units. One thousand and thirteen men are listed as combatants, but in reality are doing service troop duties. These are in the 25th In- fantry and 9th Cavalry. The remaining 1,694 men are plainly labelled as service detachments."

Other shifts and splits of colored regiments are taking place and have helped reduce the num- ber of non-commissioned officers of higher rank.

All of the higher non-commissioned officers are white in the service and non-combatant units—or nearly so, and colored service detachments are under-staffed with them.

The latest shift sends the Tenth Cavalry to Fort Myer, Va., and an announcement seeks to



convey the impression that the shift will mean a larger Tenth Cavalry, at the same time saying that "the regiment itself will be split into several groups at various posts."

The War Department, since the advent of President Hoover and his appointees, has shown a decided tendency to be un-American. First, it gave the War Mothers Jim-Crow homage and pilgrimages. Now it patently is seeking to eliminate make positively negligible what colored units has in the Army. West Point dropped the first Negro there in years under questionable circumstances and the Naval Academy refused to admit candidates of a white and the only Negro Congressman, on one pretext or another.

America's darker citizens way well wonder: What Price Loyalty?

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

## SEP 6 1933 Negroes and the Army.

No one is surprised at the protest filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against an order, a secret order marked "Not for press release," stopping all enlistments of Negroes and aimed to cut 500 from the number of colored men in the army. These total now about 4,000.

Incidentally, the association points out that the Ninth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry are today "combat units" in name only and that their actual duties are solely those of labor battalions, and that the Twenty-fourth has no machine guns, howitzers or trench mortars, equipment which all combat units should have. It is feared that the abolishing of Negro regiments will come next, but such plans are denied by the War Department.

Negroes in the Army, despite the race record in the Spanish-American War, were a puzzle to the War Department under Roosevelt as under Hoover. Academically the laws and the Constitution draw no color line, and the mere existence of separate Negro units is illogical. Sociologically it is necessary.

But the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who voted to make Mr. Hoover President of the United States must see now that his alliance with the Lily Whites of Dixieland was a bad portent for the realization of their race aspirations.

# CONGRESS MAY PROBE ACTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT Making Stable Boys Of Negro Soldiers Arouses DePriest

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That a Congressional investigation may be undertaken unless the War Department satisfies Negro leaders that it does not intend to exterminate or make non-combat units of colored troops, was the prospect following Congress-



Mr. DePriest

vestigation. I do not intend to let the matter drop."

A letter to Acting Secretary of War F. H. Payne has been sent also by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which says Negro combat units are being broken up and distributed and made into work and menial units.

The latest order which draws the N. A. A. C. P. fire is one dated August 14, from the Adjutant General's Office in Washington moving the famous and renowned 10th Cavalry "less all armament, animals and all organizational equipment" from Fort Meade, Md., to various stations in Kansas, Virginia and New York. The N. A. A. C. P. letter says in part:

Air Corps Jim Crow

"In your letter of August 11th you state: 'The reduction in strength and the rendering inactive of units of the Regular Army to permit the execution of the Air Corps Act of July 2, 1926, has been unavoidable. The reductions now contemplated in colored units are necessary to assist in providing the 5th and last Air Corps increment.'"

"In view of the fact that the proportion of Negro soldiers to white now in the Regular Army is barely one to fifty, it would seem unjust that the Negro units be further reduced from their already low proportion to make room for an Air Corps. It appears especially unjust when it is considered that no Negroes as yet have been permitted to enlist in the Air Corps."

Has the War Department definitely excluded Negroes from this new Corps? In any event, it is difficult for colored people to see how the apparent reduction of Negro units to labor battalions,

service detachments, and general menial service can be reconciled with the statement that the Department is merely making a reduction in strength and suspending enlistments and promotions in order to make room for an Air Corps increment."

The N. A. A. C. P. letter asks of the War Department to state whether the program with regard to the Negro regiments calls for their being changed to non-combatant units, and if this is not the case, which regiments are to be preserved as combat units.

When first knowledge of the war department's manipulation of Negro combat forces came Mr. DePriest went almost immediately to visit President Hoover with an informal protest. The President, as with the Gold Star mothers, referred Mr. DePriest to the War Department. Mr. DePriest told the President that it would not do much good to go to the War Department for its policy had already been put into effect.

High officials in the War Department have since stated that not only were the Negro foot troops not being reduced to labor battalions, but that for the first time in history of the service colored infantry soldiers were being recruited from among those already enlisted to fill places in the Army Air Corps.

"If I do not get satisfaction from replying to the communication from the War Dept.," Mr. White, with regard to the order stopping re-enlistments and promotions in the Negro regiments, wrote: "It is not the intention of the War Department to abolish any of the four present colored regiments."

Mr. Payne cited the fact that a number of white regiments have been rendered inactive and wrote:

"No colored man now in the army will be discharged or reduced in rank or pay. Original enlistment of colored men will be suspended for a time but will be gradually resumed."

Daily Condemns Action

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(CNS)—The Philadelphia Record, leading editorial columns that the War Department rescind the "secret order" issued recently affecting Negro soldiers.

"We believe all the Negro asks is... fair play and freedom from discrimination. Such a demand is fair and must have recognition. If it is granted by the War Department there will be no occasion for SUBTLE acts."

Reply To War Department

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public parts of the text of communications which have passed between it and General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the War Department, relative to the distribution and reduction of such famous old Negro regiments as the 10th Cavalry.

In its latest letter to General MacArthur, who sent the N. A. A. C. P. a copy of his letter to President Hoover's Secretary the N. A. A. C. P. challenges the War Department's explanation as to the reasons for the treatment being given the Negro regiments, as follows:

"It seems that the primary reason for ordering these changes in the colored units was to permit recruiting of the last increment to the Air Corps. The necessity of shifting the troops to provide for better housing and to ef-

fect certain economies seems to be secondary. Therefore, it appears to us that since the War Department does not permit the enlistment of Negroes in the Air Corps, and since the proportion of Negro soldiers in the Army already is very low compared to the proportion of Negro citizenship, it is manifestly unfair to demand of the Negro units that they give up any part of their enlisted strength for the sake of a new unit which they or their fellow citizens of color may not join.

Tenth Cavalry Break-up

The plans for the breaking up of the famous Tenth Cavalry and the distribution of it to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Myer, Virginia and West Point, New York, also is being interpreted by colored citizens as a move having little regard for the steady service of their most famous unit in the Regular Army. The colored regiments in the Army constitute one of the strongest and most tangible links between the colored citizen and his government. They form the capstone of his patriotism. About them have been built the finest traditions of love and sacrifice. It is but natural, then, that the Negroes of this country view with no inconsiderable alarm the declaration of these units and the reduction of them to virtually service detachments.

In the last paragraph of your letter to the Secretary to the President, you voice the War Department's objection to the Negro soldier receiving preferential treatment over the white soldier. In this protest the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joins wholeheartedly. It is our most earnest desire that Negro and white soldiers receive exactly the same treatment and the same consideration, with no preference for either white or black units. It is because of this that we have gone into such detail in the matter of the War Department's latest plan for the colored units. On the surface, these plans, and especially as phrased in your excellent letter to the Secretary of the President, seem to be impartial and fair, but the actual operation of them, we are convinced, will result in the very thing the War Department has declared itself against...

Impartial Treatment

"It is the conception of this Association that non-preferential treatment for white and colored soldiers, if adhered to by the War Department would result in the Tenth Cavalry being kept together at one post; in Negroes being enlisted in the Air Corps and every other service in the Army; in full armament equipment being distributed to Negro combat units, that is, trench mortars, howitzers, machine guns, etc.; in full staffs of colored non-commissioned officers in existing colored units; in free and unobstructed admission of Negro cadets in the United States Military Academy at West Point; and eventually in colored officers being promoted and assigned to commands on the basis of their ability and not their color."

Individuals and organizations, churches, women's clubs, fraternal bodies are urged to send vigorous protests to President Hoover and to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington.



Soldiers - 1931

Regiments, Regular Army etc.,

New York, June 1931

# FIELD MARSHAL HAIG ASKS ARTILLERYMEN DESPITE AGREEMENT

## Insistence That Preference in Troop Transport Be Given to Infantry Followed by Plea for Gunners and Rejection of Negro Division

### CHAPTER XLII

By General John J. Pershing

On the heels of all the clamor for nothing but infantry and machine gunners I received a request from Marshal Haig, British commander, asking 10,000 artillerymen. This fully bore out a prediction I had cabled Washington that the Allies would be asking artillerymen before long.

It will be readily understood, however, that once the Allies had made a demand for infantry and machine gunners they all joined in concerted effort to bring it about, regardless of what their real needs might be.

In reply, I reminded Marshal Haig that the Abbeville agreement giving priority to infantry and machine gun shipments would prevent the arrival of our artillerymen for some time.

In fulfilling our part in military co-operation we had already gone far beyond the mere recognition of the principle of unity of command and had begun to bring over hundreds of thousands of men almost regardless of the organizations to which they belonged, that they might be available in the event of extreme necessity.

### Negro Division Opposed

In selecting units available for temporary service and training with the British, the secretary of war desired to include a colored division, but the British military attaché at Washington, acting under instructions from his government, protested.

I was surprised they should take this attitude, inasmuch as the French were anxious to have these troops by divisions or by regiments and, as had been mentioned, four regiments had been lent them temporarily. Attempting to clear up the matter, I wrote Marshal Haig, sending an identical letter to Lord Milner, British minister of war:

"My Dear Sir Douglas:

"Some time ago, I received a cable from my government that it was necessary to list one of our colored divisions for early shipment to France. As you know, all of our infantry and machine gun units to be embarked in the near future are destined for service, for the time be-

ing, with your forces.

"I accordingly replied to the cable to the effect that the 92d (colored) Division could be included in the troops to be assigned to the forces under your command. It now appears, however, that the British military attaché in Washington has made a protest against including any colored battalions among the troops destined for service with your forces and that he has stated that this protest was made in behalf of your war office.

### Were American Citizens

"You will, of course, appreciate my position in this matter, which, in brief, is that these negroes are American citizens. My government, for reasons which concern itself alone, has decided to organize colored combat divisions and now desires the early dispatch of one of these divisions to France. Naturally, I cannot and will not discriminate against these soldiers.

"I am informed that the 92d Division is in a good state of training and I have no reason to believe that its employment under your command would be accompanied by any unusual difficulties.

"I am informing my government of this letter to you. May I not hope that the inclusion of the 92d Division among the American troops to be placed under your command is acceptable to you and that you will be able to overcome the objections raised by your war office?"

### Milner Fears Trouble

A few days later I received the following letter from Lord Milner:

"My Dear General:

"Your letter about the employment of colored divisions with our British forces in France. I am rather hoping this difficult question may not after all be going to trouble us, for I see, from a telegram received from General Wagstaff, that the divisions so far arrived for training with the British do not include the 92nd.

"I hope this is so, for, as a matter of fact, a good deal of administrative trouble would, I think, necessarily arise if the British army had to undertake the training of a colored division."

My cable to the war department

was to the effect that if the secretary still desired to send this division over I should adhere to my former recommendation that it be included among those to go to the British for training. However, the war department evidently did not wish to insist upon it, as the division came over shortly afterward and was not included among those sent to the British.

### Hold 35 Miles

To give a resume of our situation as to man power at this time, it may be said that the number of men in the army at home and in Europe amounted to 1,900,000, of whom 488,224 were in France and England. Of these, there were eight complete divisions in France and five incomplete, which, with regiments and smaller units of auxiliary troops, made a total of 290,765 combat troops. Of the complete units, the First, Second, 26th and 42nd Divisions were occupying positions in quiet sectors, and the 32nd was ready for such service. With the troops then in line we were holding an aggregate of 35 miles of front, or more than double that then held by the Belgians.

To recapitulate: In service: In American sectors of the line 103,089; service of supply troops 140,049; combatant troops used in service of supply 16,885; serving with British 11,410; serving with French 12,234; total in service 283,667. In training: In American training areas, including aviation, 133,534; with British forces 34,334; with French forces 8199; total 175,067. En route from ports to join A. E. F. and B. E. F. 21,812; sick and detached 6678, making a grand total of 488,224.

My diary notes the following:

"Chaumont, Tuesday, May 14, 1918. Spent three days last week inspecting units of the Second Division (Bundy) and saw them in billets, in training and on the march. Being just out of the trenches, the salvage dumps of this unit of about 25,000 men amounted to 40 carloads of clothing and unserviceable equipment.

### Few Trained Men Left

"Report from Washington indicates that we have only limited number of trained men left. French and British ambassadors are again asking the president for additional infantry and machine gun units. Washington cables that cavalry organized for A. E. F. now needed on border."

It was my custom throughout the war, as both a duty and a pleasure, to visit the troops as frequently as possible to keep in touch with the state of efficiency and the morale of officers and men. As Bundy's Second Division, with Harbord and E. M. Lewis as brigade commanders, was leaving the quiet sector south of Verdun en route to the billeting and training area to finish preparation for battle, the moment was opportune to make a brief inspection. I had an opportunity to talk with a number of the officers in command of smaller units. I es-

pecially discussed the question of supply with officers charged with that duty.

I visited Harbord's brigade of machine guns and found those I inspected in good shape and their billets well kept. The troops of the division that were seen on the march, especially the trains, did not look so well. In an army like ours the care of animals is difficult to teach. Cruikshank's artillery looked well. The entraining at Ancemont was carried out in an orderly and systematic manner.

### French Admit Handicap

General Blondat, in whose corps the Second had been serving, spoke very highly of the troops, but, contrary to the view of most French officers, he thought differences in language and temperament were serious handicaps to combined work and he was of the opinion that day to talk over shipping. Talked Americans should do their own reorganization of S. O. S. an expression from French sources that agreed so completely with our own. The favorable impression obtained of this unit was very soon to be confirmed on the battlefield, where its distinguished service was to make its name immortal.

Upon my return to Chaumont a cable was handed me from the secretary of war on the unwelcome subject of more infantry and machine gun units, as follows:

"The president asked me to say to you that he has been very much impressed and disturbed by representations officially made to him by French and British ambassadors showing the steady drain upon French and British replacements and the small number of replacement troops now available. He feels that you on the ground have full opportunity to know the situation and fully trusts your judgment as to how far we ought to give additional priority to infantry and machine gun units, in view of the fact that such troops seem to be the most immediately serviceable and urgently needed."

### Old Issue Revived

After saying that the Abbeville agreement provided less priority than recommended by the supreme war council, the cable stated further:

"It has been suggested to the president that General Foch may reopen this subject with you, and the president hopes you will approach any such interview as sympathetically as possible, particularly if the situation as to replacements which has been presented to him is as critical as it seems."

My reply set forth the principal arguments used at Abbeville against the unlimited shipment of the classes of troops the Allies requested. I pointed out that the statements made by Allied leaders at that conference indicated that possibly enough tonnage would be forthcoming to enable us to ship complete divisions, and that all concerned seemed to be satisfied with the concessions we made. I added further:

"I think we have fully and fairly met the situation. We have given

the supreme war council all it asked at Abbeville.... It is believed that the action at Abbeville should be considered as the deliberate expression of the supreme war council's latest view.... Otherwise, as long as there is the slightest hope of getting concessions, there will be a continual clamor regardless of how it affects us.... Judging from what occurred at Abbeville and from the expressions of approval by General Foch, I think he cannot consistently reopen the subject until the question of July needs arises."

### Judge Lindsey Calls

My diary notes the following: "Paris, Saturday, May 18, 1918. Saw a number of officers. Hamilton Holt and Judge Ben Lindsey came for luncheon and Irvin Cobb to dinner Wednesday at Chaumont.

"Egan and Morrow called Thursday and he was of the opinion that day to talk over shipping. Talked with Eltinge, deputy chief of staff, about reorganization of S. O. S. headquarters. Left for Paris in evening.

"Yesterday saw Patrick, who will be the new chief, and Foulois, and emphasized necessity for teamwork in aviation. Lunched with Ambassador Sharp, who says Clemenceau, Cambon and others highly praise American troops.

"Saw Foch at Versailles today and spoke again of building up an American sector, which he seems to approve. He expressed satisfaction with American aid and especially with the assignment of our aviators to the French. Had a talk with Bliss."

There was, perhaps, no branch of the service that gave us more trouble than aviation. Although Brigadier-General Foulois, at his own request and that he might assume charge of aviation in the advance section, had been superseded by Major-General Patrick, his desire to obtain general co-operation, not only among the Allies but in our own service, made him a valuable assistant, and but for his experience and his efforts we might not have avoided so many of the pitfalls that lay in our way.

### Allies Add Difficulties

The demands of the Allies for material, for mechanics, for the adoption of this or that type of plane or engine, their efforts to get preferential treatment from us or from each other, to say nothing of our own interior difficulties in organization and manufacture, made accomplishment of tangible results very difficult.

The Inter-Allied aviation committee, established in Paris in the fall of 1917 with the French under-secretary of aeronautics as chairman, was presumably concerned with the requirements of the Allies in aircraft material, but it resulted in nothing practical in the way of co-operation. Meanwhile, to co-ordinate our own needs as well as assist the Allies, a joint army and navy aviation committee in France was formed. Generally speaking this committee did some effective work, but in the competition among the Allies for special advantage the in-



terests of aviation as a whole were often overlooked.

The French aviation control undertook, through the inter-Allied aviation committee, to ignore the American army and navy committee's action in allocating material by appealing to the supreme war council, and as a consequence the council established its own subcommittee, an outcome that really strengthened the American army and navy committee and aided materially in bringing about better co-operation among manufacturing interests and in the different countries.

#### Aviators Being Trained

Meanwhile, training of aviators was being carried on, and although the conditions were unfavorable, our fliers were being sent to duty with the French at the front, where their services were receiving commendation. General Foch seemed to be especially pleased with their work, but the main thing was to augment the depleted ranks of French aviation personnel.

During the first few months at Chaumont I occupied quarters in the town, but later M. de Rouv. placed at my disposal his beautiful chateau some three kilometers away. My headquarters mess was limited to the few officers with whom I was most intimately associated, and consisted of my personal aides, the chief of staff, and one or two others. Nearly always there were a few guests at meals invited from among the visitors, both French and American, who came to headquarters. Officers from French G. H. Q. were frequent guests, and we were always glad to have them.

It was a welcome relief from the cares of the day when our dinner guests proved to be entertaining or interesting. If the guest was inclined to be more serious, he, too, was encouraged in his particular line. Irvin S. Cobb came along, and in his inimitable character as an entertainer gave us an exceptional evening.

#### Shop Talk Under Ban

As a rule there was a ban on everything in the way of shop talk, and the rule was rarely broken, and then only when we had special guests seeking enlightenment or information regarding our policies and activities. The members of the mess always looked forward to the occasion of meals as one of pleasure and relaxation. The mess was no place for one to pour out his woes or unnecessarily discuss the business of the day or the duties of the morrow.

There was one subject that would always start a discussion, and that was the relative value of the different arms, each being represented by at least one officer, with an occasional guest from the staff to take sides according to his particular origin. The artilleryman would dispute honors with the infantry, pointing out the helplessness of the foot soldier without the support of the big guns, while the cavalryman would assert the superiority of his arm over either because he could fight on foot or on horseback and didn't have

to carry 110 pounds on his back over muddy roads day after day and night after night to get into battle.

## Cadets Named Pershing 'Black Jack' Because of Negro Unit Command

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — (NANA) — "How did General Pershing acquire the nom de guerre 'Black Jack'?"

Newspapers in all sections of the country publishing General Pershing's experiences in the World War have been flooded with this inquiry in one form or another. Often inquirers quote one or more of the various legends which are given as the reason for the sobriquet. The legend most generally credited is based on the general's well known insistence on strict discipline.

With the aim of getting the exact origin of the nickname, the North American Newspaper Alliance submitted the question to Captain George E. Adamson, an intimate friend of the commander-in-chief, as well as a member of his staff. Here is Captain Adamson's explanation:

"After he was graduated from West Point General Pershing was assigned as officer to the Tenth cavalry, a negro regiment. Later he became instructor in tactics at West Point. The cadets there nicknamed him 'Black Jack' because of his service as an officer in the cavalry and the designation of the cadets stuck to the general throughout his career."

## 42 Years Ago

*Files of The Savannah Daily*  
*Savannah Daily*  
*6-25-31*

MAY 25, 1889

The First Battalion of Infantry under command of Col. J. H. Deveau, paraded last Monday in honor of the Fifteenth regiment. The Beaufort Light Infantry, of Beaufort, S. C., Capt. J. S. Washington in command joined the parade, also the Georgia Light Infantry of Augusta, Capt. T. G. Walker.

William Miller was murdered on an excursion train of the S. F. and W. Ry. near Valdosta, Monday last. He was a member of the Savannah Hussars.

The ordinance prohibiting smoking in the park being enforced by the police.

The Georgia Light Infantry of Augusta taken on an excursion to Montgomery by the Chatham Light Infantry on Tuesday.

Musical and literary entertainment given at Beach Wednesday evening. Address by Rev. L. B. Maxwell and debate by Mr. John McIntosh and Mr. A. B. Tolbert. More than \$100.00 was realized.

Second Baptist Church repaired at a cost of \$15,000.

## Tenth Cavalry To Be Disbanded

Army Department Order Is Issued Directing Disorganization of Famous Unit

WOULD BE DETACHMENTS Much Interest Manifested in the Case Because of History of the Old Regiment

(By Lieut Alexander E. Evans)

The War Department's denial of plans to suspend all promotions and new appointments until further notice and its intention to abolish any of the present four colored United States Army regiments contained in the order of June 26 marked "Not for press release" in an answer to a query of the N. A. A. C. P., seems unquestionably contradicted in its more recent order, dated August 20, 1931, and furor is being created among colored army men everywhere by the same.

#### New Order is Issued

The order of August 20, which appears in the Army and Navy Journal just released, directs the breaking up of the Tenth Cavalry regiment stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Detachments are to be scattered to Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Myers, Va., and West Point, as well, taking all the members of the cavalry's band and distributing them to the bands of the Ninth Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments.

The possible dissolution of this famous army unit, which is the pride of the Negro race, has forcibly stirred the interest of the local Tom Powell Post No. 77 of the American Legion, which has already begun action to investigate the case.

#### The Order Given Out

The text of the recent order is as follows: Demobilization of the Service Detachment at Fort Myer, Va., and its replacement by the Machine Gun Troop of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is provided in War Department instructions received today at headquarters, Third Corps Area, covering the transfer of the Tenth Cavalry (colored) from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Northern stations.

Other service units to be demobilized and replaced by the Tenth Cavalry units are: the Cavalry Detachment at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and the colored detachment at the command of General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Under the transfer orders, all officers on duty with the Tenth Cavalry will stand relieved from assignment thereto upon beginning of the movement. The commanding General 8 corps department orders, sending Headquarters Troop and the First Squadron to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the Second Squadron to U. S. Military Academy and the Machine Gun Troop to Fort Myer, Va.

No armament, animals or organization equipment will be carried in the new stations. The numbers specified for transfer include 154 enlisted men for Fort Leavenworth, 34 to Fort Myer, Va., and 102 to Fort West Point, N. Y.

Enlisted bandmen of the Tenth Cavalry will be distributed to the bands of the Ninth Cavalry, 24th and 25th regiments. All other enlisted personnel of the Tenth Cavalry will be transferred to the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, as well.

Officers now assigned to the service detachments at the various posts will take over command of the Tenth Cavalry units upon arrival.

NORFOLK, VA.  
LEDGER DISPATCH

SEP 3 1931

#### KEEP THE TENTH CAVALRY

Representative De Priest, the Negro Republican member of Congress from Chicago, has protested to the War Department against its proposal to break up the Tenth Cavalry, the most famous and efficient of regiments in the Army made up of Negro soldiers, and scatter it into smaller units, presumably for purposes of economy. For once, at least, De Priest has presented a sound cause which should command attention, for two substantial reasons.

First, the Tenth Cavalry has made a wonderful record in active service whenever it has been given an opportunity, the most notable occasion on which it distinguished itself having been or San Juan Hill near Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, when tradition has it that the Negro troops saved Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and a detachment of his Rough Riders from severe losses, to put it mildly, at the hands of the Spaniards. The Rough Riders deny the service. Be that as it may, the Tenth Cavalry has its place in history and the Negro population of the country is entitled to the glory the regiment has showered on the race.

The second reason is that based on racial considerations and the ever-lurking danger of friction if the regiment should be split up into smaller units and scattered at many posts.

It is true the United States Army is undergoing many changes, what with infantry turning from foot-soldiers into regiments of motorized and mechanized units, and a theory being developed that the day of cavalry is about over. But if horses are to be abandoned as a part of the military equipment of the land forces the country the Tenth Cavalry should be permitted to retain its identity, even if motorized or mechanized as several infantry regiments have been.



Soldiers-1931

Regiments, Regular Army

NEW YORK JOURNAL

MAR 23 1931

## Negro Troops Win Praise At Fete

Today the Negro Cavalry Detachment at West Point, the cream of Uncle Sam's Negro soldiery, is beginning its 25th year of service at the Military Academy, after giving one of the biggest birthday parties the outfit ever held over the week end.

Blue dress uniforms, resplendent with gold chevrons and service stripes, are being laid away with initialed and inscribed programmes. The thousand or more visitors, many of them Negroes prominent in business and in the professions, are departing for their homes, which in some cases are in cities as distant as Boston, Cleveland and Richmond.

But everywhere at the post today are jovially echoing tales of the speeches, the riding, the games and the grand ball. Even Billy, the goat mascot, back again at his job of keeping sickness out of the stables, undoubtedly has uncomfortable memories of innumerable programs, newspapers and cigarette packages he ate to oblige visitors.

### TWO-DAY CELEBRATION

It was beyond doubt the most spectacular birthday the Negro troopers celebrated. There were more visitors than ever before, more games, more enjoyment. It ended sometime last evening; it began Saturday morning when Major General William R. Smith, superintendent of the Military Academy, accompanied by his staff, paid an official visit to the detachment barracks.

"Crack troopers," General Smith called them. He praised their efficiency, cheerfulness, discipline and esprit de corps. Colonel W. K. Wilson, commanding the West Point provisional battalion, also complimented them. Major Fred-eric W. Boye spoke more modestly,

since he commands the detachment.

Questioned later, Major Boye said that he wouldn't ask for a finer command. He pointed out just why the troopers may consider themselves picked men. Many are called, but few are chosen. The detachment has a long waiting list and could lengthen at any time.

### ESCORT TO NOTABLES.

The detachment's duties show that they are crack troops beyond question. They escort all notables who call at the Academy. They have escorted every President since Roosevelt during inspection trips to West Point. In addition, such personages as the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Queen Marie of Rumania and many another have been under their care.

They are expert horsemen. Also, they are renowned as athletes, having won many trophies in competitions at the post and on other fields. Most of them are veterans of many enlistments.

In addition, Mayor Boye said, many of them are well educated. Milton T. Dean, first sergeant of the troop, is a graduate of Howard College. He was a commissioned major in France during the World War.

As for the celebration—by noon the more formal aspects were over. During the afternoon visitors and residents thronged the riding hall for the polo game between the officers of the detachment and the troopers' team and for the exhibition drills and riding.

The officers won the polo match, five to one. This was expected, for Major Boye, Lieut. D. H. Galloway and Lieut. S. P. Walker, on the officers' team, are polo players in the international class, but the game was closer and harder fought than the score indicates. Corporal Banks, Private Sorden and Sergeant Richardson gave an excellent account of themselves.

The other games were hardly less exciting, particularly the "musical chair," a horseback version of a youngster's game in which twelve persons push for eleven chairs—but it's complicated when one has to leap off a horse the moment the music stops, then carry his horse in one hand while groping for a chair with the other.

### SOME FUN.

Complicated indeed. Horses trotting in a circle, then suddenly every horse leaping for the chairs in the centre, men throwing them

selves off—men with chairs, pursuing horses, and men with horses, but no chairs pursuing those who carried chairs and were pursuing horses—men on chairs, with horses

in their laps—horses on chairs, with men in their laps. Every time, of course, there was one man disqualified, and every time one chair was removed. A bit rough and tumble, just as football on horseback might be, but the winner, Private Albert E. Coleman, was the only man hurt. A horse stepped on his foot.

So on through the afternoon. The grand ball capped the scheduled activities, ending just short of daylight yesterday. Major-General Smith, with Mrs. Smith and many other officers and ladies of the post, were the guests of honor of the evening.

Among the dancers were many of the most prominent negroes in the northeastern quarter of the country, including Alderman Fred Moore, of Harlem; Lester Walton and William Kelly, New York journalists; Drs. Ward and McClendon, of White Plains; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Negro Elks; Dr. and Mrs. Pugsley, of Hartford; Dr. William E. Grant and Dr. L. L. Pughsley, of Stamford; Richard P. Williams of Sound Beach, Conn., and Mr and Mrs. Sayres, of Syracuse.



Photo by Evening Journal Staff Photographer

GENERAL SMITH AND  
MAJOR BOYE.





## THE CAVALRY'S MASCOT. Suppressing the Negro Soldier

**T**HE UNITED STATES War Department would be the last to admit that it has issued orders preventing the advancement of colored men in the army. Yet, on June 26, 1931, a radiogram was sent from the Adjutant General's office at Washington to all corps area commanders, suspending until further notice all original enlistments, all re-enlistments unless they be made within twenty days of the date of discharge, and all promotions and new appointments, in both grade and specialist's ratings. This notice was marked "Not for press release." It applied to seventeen Negro units of the army, including the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

NO PART of the American population has been more loyal to the nation than the Negro, yet his road to promotion in the army has always been hard. In 1925 there were only five Negro commissioned officers in the United States Army: Colonel B. O. Davis, Chaplain (Major) L. A. Carter, Chaplain (Captain) A. W. Thomas, Chaplain (Captain) M. S. Carver, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Green. Of these, Colonel Green is now retired, leaving only four. The present policy of the War Department is not calculated to reward or encourage the traditional loyalty of the Negro to the nation.

# War Department's Mystery Order Affecting Colored Troops Ordered Kept From the Press

Enlistments, Re-enlistments, Promotions were Ordered Suspended Until Further Notice and Notice is Ordered Not to be Given to Newspapers.

(Exact Copy of War Department Order relating to colored regiments, dated, July 2, 1931, furnished by the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S  
OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AG 320.2 (6, 17, 31) Enl.

July 2nd, 1931  
SUBJECT: Enlistments, Promotions and Replacements in Colored Organizations.

TO: Commanding Generals, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Corps Areas.

The following radiogram was sent above, the following units will be to each corps area commander concerned on June 26th, 1931, copies being furnished to all other corps area commanders:

"All original enlistments or re-enlistments unless the same be made within twenty days of date of discharge, and all promotions and new appointments, in both grades and specialist's ratings, are suspended until further notice in the following organizations and units: Twenty-fourth Infantry; Twenty-fifth Infantry; Tank School Detachment; Colored; Ninth Cavalry; Tenth Cavalry; Cavalry Detachment, U.S.A. Service Detachment, Washington, D.C.; Colored Detachment C. & G.C. School, Fort Lavenworth, Kans.; Colored Detachment Army War College; Colored Detachment; Field Artillery School Detachment, Fort Sill, Okla.; Colored Detachment Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Va.; Colored Detachment Headquarters Detachment Eight Corps Area One Hundredth Motor Transport Company; Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department Colored Det. at Camp Harry J. Jones, and at Fort Huachuca; Medical Department Colored Det. at Camp Stephen D. Little and at West Point, N.Y., not for press release E.T.A.O.I. ET Notify all Concerned. FOREGOING NOT FOR PRESS RELEASE, Acknowledge."

2. All re-enlistments, irrespective of grade, must be made within 20 days and to fill own vacancy only.

3. The foregoing instructions also apply to the Quartermaster Corps Detachment Camp Stephen D. Little, Arizona.

4. Replacement in grades and specialists ratings for all of the above units except the 25th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry, will be furnished from the 25th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry. If impracticable to furnish them in the same grades and specialists ratings they will be furnished in lower grades and ratings. Any re-

placements made by transfer will be by authority of this office only.

5. The Colored Detachment, C. & G.S. School, The Cavalry Detachment U.S.M.A. and the Service Detachment, Washington, D.C., eventually are to be designated as Cavalry organizations and will be considered as such in effecting replacements as indicated.

6. The Colored Detachment, Army War College and Colored Detachment of the Tank School similarly will be designated eventually as Infantry units, and they will be considered as Infantry organizations in furnishing replacements.

7. As provided in paragraph 4 above, the following units will be furnished replacements so long as volunteers can be secured for transferring thereto from either the 25th Infantry or 10th Cavalry:

- 24 Infantry
- 9 Cavalry
- Colored Detachment, N.A. School Detachment, Fort Sill, Okla.
- Colored Detachment, Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Va.
- Colored Detachment, Headquarters Detachment, Eight Corps Area.
- 100th Motor Transport Company, Q.M.C., Fort Benning, Ga.
- Colored Detachment Q.M.C., Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment Q.M.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment, Q.M.C., Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment, Medical Department, Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment, Medical Department, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment, Medical Department, Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz.
- Colored Detachment, Medical Department, West Point, New York.

8. The corps area commander concerned will make immediate report to this office for each organization within his corps area, including those at exempted stations showing the number of replacements desired and giving grade, rating and qualifications. Additional reports will be furnished to be received not later than the 1st and 15th of every month showing the vacancies which have occurred since last report.

9. Report will be made to this office when in the opinion of the corps area commander the operation of the replacement system directed above manifestly requires some resumption of promotion and new appointments in the units being furnished replacements as directed; and with reference to the units being furnished volunteer replacements, when, and to what extent resumption of enlist-

ments is required.

By ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF WAR,  
C. W. Bridges,  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

## What's Behind the Secret Orders of the War Dept.?

The War Department denied this week that it planned mustering out the four colored combat regiments organized as part of the regular army by an act of Congress just after the Civil War.

Nevertheless, a strangely worded order concerning enlistments and replacements was sent out on July 2 affecting these four regiments and also the colored detachments located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Humphreys, Virginia; 8th Corps Area Headquarters, Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Camp Settle, Arizona; Camp Jones, Arizona; and West Point, New York.

In addition the order bore these suggestive words—"FOREGOING NOT FOR PRESS RELEASE."

If the order is not discriminatory why the request for secrecy? Why couldn't it have the same publicity as usual regular army orders?



## Regiments, Regular Army. THE TENTH CAVALRY

The War Department will have a pretty hard time convincing the public that there was no race discrimination in its recent order, making separate units of the famous Tenth Cavalry.

The truth of the matter is, we think that it was the intention and purpose of the War Department to disband the Tenth Cavalry as such in a semi-secret manner, and to follow up the process in the same way until its purpose should have been accomplished without necessarily disturbing the mind of the general public. We feel justified in making this accusation, because, in its explanation, the War Department stated that it was necessary to reduce the forces of the standing army in order to accommodate the air corps. Granting that a portion of the statement as referred to, making room for aviation corps, was necessary, we naturally wonder why it was that one of the four Negro regiments was the first to be subjected to this order.

There are about fifty white men in the regular army to one Negro. If there weren't a special reason aside from the one given by the War Department, it looks rather strange to us that the War Department would instinctively start on the Negro units in its plans for the reduction of the standing army.

It may be proper to state here that the record of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries, the four Negro regiments, shows that the men are good soldiers, brave and true, none braver in the whole United States army. No truer soldier to the stars and stripes has ever donned the khaki and the blue uniforms.

But this order by the War Department goes further than merely affecting the non commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Tenth Cavalry. It is a slanderous affront to every Negro in the United States because by every rule of the game, based upon fairness and justice, the Negro combatant units in the United States army ought to be five times larger. They should be more largely distributed in the marine and navy departments.

There is nothing which prevents this except the War Department is motivated by racial prejudice. To deny us this privilege and disband Negro units is saying that we are not competent or not fit to be in the United States army. This is also an insult.

What Uncle Sam will need in case of war with a foreign foe will be soldiers, not necessarily white men nor black men, but strong men, brave and true. The record of the Negro soldier in the past shows that he is most dependable in the time of a crisis and that he is willing and ready at all times to defend the stars and stripes.

## OUR REGIMENTS

**H**ARDLY any doubt remains in the minds of most intelligent Negroes that the War Department is gradually making laborers and domestics out of the four crack Negro regiments. The War Department has ever been rabidly Negrophobic. In the first place, it has never organized a Negro artillery regiment, as it was supposed to do, and in the next place, it has barred Negroes from service in all auxiliary arms except the Hospital Corps, and then only when Negro troops were serving at a station. It systematically assigned Negroes to the most undesirable stations in out-of-the-way places. It kept the four regiments in this country during th

war for fear they might make a good record in France. Now it cuts down the already undermanned regiments, allegedly to enable army aviation to get more enlisted personnel, but bars Negroes from that personnel.

This evident humiliation of Negro troops was expected somewhat, during the administrations of Woodrow Wilson when the South was literally "in the saddle", but the treatment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry since the Wilson administration can be directly charged to the Republican party. Just so long as the Negro citizens of this country sit supinely by and allow such insults and humiliation from Mr. Hoover's administration, just so long will such insults and humiliations be heaped upon them. The President, the War Department and Congress should be flooded with telegrams and letters of protest against the now infamous order of August 14, which has not only broken the spirit of the present personnel of those four famous regiments, but has done much to besmirch the gallant record of the outfits. It is certainly hard to associate the War Department's treatment of the colored regiments with their gallant record and history as combat troops. The 24th and 25th Infantry made army history at San Juan Hill in General Lawton's Division; the 10th Cavalry virtually saved Roosevelt's Rough Riders from utter annihilation at La Guasima in the Cuban campaign; this famous regiment furnished the only casualties in 1915 on Funston's Expeditionary sortie into Mexico; the 9th Cavalry served with distinction in the Boxer Uprising in 1899. Added to this for sign service, these four regiments have been compelled to do a great bulk of the "cleaning-up process" in the Philippines and Hawaii.

To thus be singled out for practically menial work and humiliation by the War Department in the face of their gallant record is an insult to the Negro soldier which the Negro citizenry should resent. The attention of your respective Congressmen and your Senator should be called to this insult to the American Negro soldier. The President and the War Department should not be spared in protest against this infamous order.

## N.A.A.C.P. Answers War Dept. on Demobilization of 10th Cavalry

General MacArthur's High Sounding Letter Indicates Colored Units are Being Decreased in Order to Permit Larger Recruiting of Whites. Letters to Congress Urged.

**NEW YORK**—The N.A.A.C.P. not permit the enlistment of colored in the Air Corps, and since the proportion of colored soldiers in the army already is very low compared to the proportion of colored citizenship, it is manifestly unfair to demand of these units that they give up any part of their enlisted strength for the sake of a new unit which they or their fellow citizens of color may not join.

The N.A.A.C.P. challenges the War Department's explanation as to the reasons for the treatment being given these regiments, as follows:

### Unfair

"It seems that the primary reason for ordering these changes in the colored units was to permit recruiting of the last increment to the Air Corps. The necessity of shifting the troops to provide for better housing to effect certain economies seems secondary. Therefore, it appears to us

that since the War Department does not permit the enlistment of colored in the Air Corps, and since the proportion of colored soldiers in the army already is very low compared to the proportion of colored citizenship, it is manifestly unfair to demand of these units that they give up any part of their enlisted strength for the sake of a new unit which they or their fellow citizens of color may not join.

### 10th Cavalry

"The plans for the breaking up of the famous 10th Cavalry and the distribution of it to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Myer, Virginia and West Point, New York, also is being interpreted by colored citizens as a move having little regard for the sterling service of their most famous unit in the Regular Army.

### Same Treatment

"In the last paragraph of your letter to the secretary to the President, you voice the War Department's ob-

jection to the colored soldier receiving preferential treatment over the white soldier. In this protest the N.A.A.C.P. joins wholeheartedly. It is our most earnest desire that all soldiers receive exactly the same treatment and the same consideration, with no preference for either white or black units. It is because of this that we have gone into such detail in the matter of the War Department's latest plan for the colored units.

"On the surface, these plans, and especially as phrased in your excellent letter to the secretary of the President, seem to be impartial and fair, but the actual operation of them, we are convinced, will result in the very thing the War Department has declared itself against....

### Army Equality

"It is the conception of this association that non-preferential treatment for white and colored soldiers, if adhered to by the War Department, would result in the 10th Cavalry's being kept together at one post; in colored being enlisted in the Air Corps and every other service in the army; in full armament equipment being distributed to colored combat units, that is, trench mortars, howitzers, machine guns, etc.; in full staffs of colored non-commissioned officers in existing colored units; in free and unobstructed admission of colored cadets in the United States Military Academy at West Point; and eventually in colored officers being promoted and assigned to commands on the basis of their ability and not by their color."

### Write Congressmen

Individuals and organizations, churches, women's clubs, fraternal bodies are urged to send vigorous protests to President Hoover and to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington.



# WAR DEPARTMENT HOLDS UP ORDER FOR FIFTH CAVALRY TO MOVE TO FT. HUACHUCA

## Vice President Curtis, Senator Capper And Congressmen Will Aid in Fight To Vindicate "Tenth"

After the abandonment of two white army posts in Texas occupied by the Fifth cavalry, the War department ordered that the famous Tenth cavalry be broken up, dismembered, and that the Fifth cavalry take over the Arizona post formerly occupied by the Negro troops.

In line with the general policy of retrenchment, insisted on by President Hoover, the war department has been abandoning small army posts. With the states capable of maintaining peace through their state military organizations, the federal troops were no longer needed in a half hundred spots. Among the posts to be vacated were Marfa and Fort Clark in the state of Texas. These were occupied by men from the Fifth Cavalry, white. Since a white regiment must not be broken up into detachments, as they would have been unless given a post suitable for a whole regiment, the war department thrust this humiliation upon the black troops of the Tenth, simply removing them from their Arizona quarters and sending the Fifth Cavalry in as their successors.

### Call Gets Action

But a storm of protest arose. Negroes, usually so submissive have been clamoring for a change and they have enlisted white aid. The Call, for instance, contacted the members of Congress for the states of Kansas and Missouri, and Vice President Curtis. Letters from them are re-printed on page 3. All Negroes and friends of the regiment can do likewise. Already, the pro-

On page 6-B will be found letters from congressmen, senators, and from the vice president of the United States, pledging their support and influence in the fight to keep the Tenth cavalry a regular fighting unit of the army service.

tests made have had one good result—the order sending the Fifth Cavalry to Arizona has been withdrawn. With that regiment's move-department's plan of dismembering ment suspended, the remaining step is to have the order moving the Tenth also suspended.

### Conventions Also Protest

The National Baptist convention, the Methodist conferences, the N.

## U. S. SOLDIERS REDUCTION

The War Department's policy of breaking up Negro combat units is the subject of much condemnatory comment. The National Association is up in arms against this latest order to this effect from the Adjutant General's office.

Involved in the order is what is described as a plan to move the 10th Cavalry, "less all armaments, animals and organizational equipment" from Fort Huachuca in Arizona to various stations in Kansas, Virginia and New York.

Rumor has it to the effect that a reduction in colored troops and the cessation of enlistments have been definitely decided upon by the powers that be. This, says an official statement, was made necessary in order to carry out the law in respect to the formation of a new air corps. We are told that the same shaving process is being applied to white army units. But it is altogether beyond our ability to understand why in the process is it necessary to divest the Negro army man of his military equipment. If it is not the intention of the War Department to replace the latter with as many pick axes and spades, then what is the big idea?

Members of our group, and particularly the colored press, are much alarmed over the move. The consensus of opinion is—and rightly so—that the underlying object is to reduce Negro soldiers to menial ranks.

In the meantime, Oscar DePriest, representative from Illinois, has announced his intention to wage a fight against the project on the floor of Congress. May his stand be as fearlessly opposed to the move as the War Department was deliberate and inconsiderate in introducing the plan.

The reduction idea is being regarded by Americans as especially unjust. This is so because no inducements have yet been held out to Negroes to join the air corps. And be it remembered that the reductions are being effected to render the air corps possible.

What we would like to know is whether it is the intention of the War Department to change the Negro regiments to non-combatant units. If this is not the purpose of the so-called rearrangement, then we are entitled to an explanation as to which regiments are to be preserved as combat units.

According to press dispatches, unsolicited defense funds are being received by the

National Association for the purpose of waging a fight against the move. This is a manifestation of a laudable spirit. There should be a thorough investigation instituted, now to determine what it is all about. The whole affair smacks of the rankest ingratitude. It is an insult to the intelligence of loyal United States soldiers.

The 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry have always measured up fully

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 4 1931

## ARMY EXPLAINS BAN ON NEGRO RECRUITS

Temporary Action Held Due to  
Closing Old Posts—No Plan  
to Abolish Colored Units.

### PROTEST MADE TO HOOVER

Association Charges That Combat  
Commands Are Changing to  
Labor Battalions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Coincident with a shifting of units of Negro organizations in the army because of the projected abandonment of obsolete posts, the force of about 4,000 Negro troops is to be reduced by about 500 through stoppage of enlistments to obtain this year's increment of 1,200 men out of ground forces for the Army Air Corps. Orders to stop enlistments and to make the transfers of units were made by the War Department and were made public in August by corps area commanders. They were published in press dispatches from the corps area headquarters cities and by service journals at the time.

The temporary stoppage of enlistments applies to re-enlistments of first-term men, but not to the older men. Due to the reduction in strength the promotion of non-commissioned officers has also been halted temporarily until a balance is obtained in the new enlisted strength. Officers at the War Department stated today that this is the first time that Negro units have been called upon to contribute to the increment for the air corps. They denied reports that Negro combat units were being reduced to work units.

### White Troops Also Drawn Upon.

The ground troops have been required through contraction of their strength to provide room for 6,000 in the air corps in annual increments

of 1,200. White troops will provide approximately 700 for this year's increment.

### Negroes Protest to Hoover.

Charges that Negro regiments which have established a reputation as combat units are undergoing a subtle transformation into labor units have been made to President Hoover, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People revealed yesterday.

In a letter to the President, dated July 28, the association said that apparently the War Department intends "to abolish the so-called colored regiments." The letter, referred by the President to the War Department, went on to say:

"We understand that the Ninth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry are today combat regiments in name only and that their actual duties are solely those of labor battalions, also that the Twenty-fourth Infantry has no machine guns, howitzers, trench mortars \* \* \* and other equipment which all combat units should have."

The charges are based on an order from the Adjutant General's office, to which the association refers as "a secret United States Army order" because it was marked, "not for press release."

F. H. Payne, Acting Secretary of War, replying to a communication from Walter White, executive secretary of the association, with regard to the order stopping re-enlistments and promotions in the Negro regiments, wrote: "It is not the intention of the War Department to abolish any of the four present colored regiments."



Regiments, Regular Army

# LETTERS FROM CONGRESSMEN AND VICE-PRESIDENT CURTIS INDICATE NATION'S LEADERS DEPLORE SITUATION

Below, are reprinted several of the letters that have been received from representatives of both houses of congress, and also a letter from the vice president, all showing sympathetic attitude toward the fight to keep the Tenth as a bona fide regiment of history making fighters, rather than stable boys, and pot scullions as they will be if the War department's order is carried out.

Every citizen is urged to write his representative at Washington and protest this disgraceful and ungrateful act of the War department.

The Vice President's Chamber

With kind regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

ARTHUR CAPPER

Mr. C. A. Franklin  
The Kansas City Call  
1715-17 East Eighteenth Street  
Kansas City, Mo.

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Franklin:

I have your letter with editorials which I am this day referring to the Acting Secretary of War.

I know the matter to which you refer is being considered by the department, and I hope satisfactory arrangements will be made.

The Tenth United States Cavalry has made a wonderful record, and I would like to see it maintained.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES CURTIS

United States Senate

Topeka, Kansas  
September 10, 1931

Mr. C. A. Franklin  
The Kansas City Call  
1715-17 East Eighteenth Street  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Your letter of September 8 and also the copies of your paper containing the statement and editorial with respect to the order of the War Department's demobilizing the Tenth Cavalry is received. I recall the Tenth Cavalry as a fine military organization. It has splendid tradition back of it. I do not know just what I shall be able to do about it, but I shall be glad to protest to the War Department at Washington against the breaking up of this regiment. I hope it may be possible to have it retained as an integral part of the Army establishment.

Mr. C. A. Franklin  
1715-17 East Eighteenth Street  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Your letter of September 5 was on my desk when I arrived in Washington. I think you have properly set out the policy of the department in the article. Nevertheless, I will see what the department has to say in regard to the matter.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JOHN J. COCHRAN,  
Eleventh District Missouri

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Blue Rapids, Kansas  
September 10, 1931

C. A. Franklin, Esq.  
Editor The Kansas City Call  
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Franklin:

I have your letter of September 4, with a copy of The Kansas City Call containing the article regarding the Tenth cavalry troop and your splendid editorial thereon. I have taken the liberty of sending both the article and your editorial to one of the President's secretaries whom I know will present the matter to him. I do not know whether it is too late to rescind the order to disband the Tenth cavalry

or not, or for what purpose it was made. I do know that I deplore the fact, and will be glad to do anything I can to repair the damage done.

Very truly yours,

(signed) JAMES G. STRONG

Fifth District Kansas



Regiment 3, Regular Army

# LETTERS FROM CONGRESSMEN AND VICE-PRESIDENT CURTIS INDICATE NATION'S LEADERS DEPLORE SITUATION

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Sept 11*

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September 12, 1931

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Congress of the United States  
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Washington, D. C.

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September 10, 1931

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(signed) JAMES G. STRONG

Fifth District Kansas



Regiments, Regular Army  
**J. S. War Dept. Order Discontinues  
Enlistment and Promotion of Negroes**

*Amsterdam News*  
**Acting Secretary of War Confirms Authenticity of Communication Not Intended to Reach the Press—All Units Affected**

Admitting that a confidential War Department Order to Commanding Generals "is correct in all details except for a few minor typographical errors . . . which are of no moment and do not in any way change its purport," denying that it is "the intention of the War Department to abolish any one of the four present colored regiments," the Acting Secretary of War, F. H. Payne, has written the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, upon being queried as to the purposes of the order in question.

The War Department order quotes a radiogram sent on June 26, marked, "Not for Press Release." This order provided that all original enlistments or re-enlistments unless they be made within twenty days of date of discharge, and all promotions and new appointments in both grades and specialist's ratings, be suspended until further notice in the 24th and 25th Infantry; the 9th and 10th Cavalry and practically all, if not all, of the branches of the army in which there are Negroes.

Upon receipt of the copies of the confidential order, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, Walter White, wrote to President Hoover as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and asked if the order is authentic. The reply confirming its authenticity was received from Acting Secretary of War Payne.

**TO MUSTER 24TH INFANTRY OUT, SAYS REPORT**  
*Baltimore*

NEW YORK.—What was feared to be a plan to abolish all colored regiments of the U.S. Army or reduce them to labor battalions was brought to the attention of the public by the National Association of Colored People this week.

From another source the AFRO-AMERICAN also learned this week

that many of the combat units are being stricken from the rolls of the regular army to build up the Air Corps, and that inasmuch as all of the air forces are being recruited with white men, the order will act to reduce the number of colored men in the army.

**Secret Order**

From three widely separated sources the N.A.A.C.P. obtained copies of the War Department's order of July 2, relating to enlistments, promotions and replacements in colored organizations and directed to Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Corps Areas.

The War Department order quotes a radiogram sent on June 26, marked, "Not for Press Release." This order provided that all original enlistments or re-enlistments unless they be made within twenty days of date of discharge, and all promotions and new appointments in both grades and specialist's ratings, be suspended until further notice in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry; the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry; the Colored Tank School Detachment; the Cavalry Detachment of the U.S. M.A. Service Detachment at Washington; the Colored Detachment of the C. & G.C. School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Colored Detachment of the Army War College; the Colored Detachment of the Field Artillery School Detachment at Fort Sill, Okla.; the Colored Detachment of the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Va.; the Colored Detachment of the Headquarters Detachment Eighth Corps Area; the One Hundredth Motor Transport Company; the Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department, Colored Detachment at Camp Harry J. Jones and at Fort Huachuca; the Medical Department of the Colored Detachment at Camp Stephen D. Little and at West Point. The units named comprise practically all, if not all, of the branches of the Army in which colored are.

**Admits Order**

In reply to a letter from the N.A.A.C.P., Acting Secretary of War F. H. Payne admitted that the confidential War Department Order to commanding generals "is correct in all details except for a few minor typographical errors which are of no moment and do not in any way change its purport" but denied that it is "the intention of the War Department to abolish any one of the four present colored regiments."

Acting Secretary of War Payne admits, however, that it is necessary to reduce the number of colored enlisted men in the army, although "no colored units have been made inactive to date for the increments of the Air Corps," which burden, Mr. Payne asserts, has been borne heretofore entirely by white units except for a very few minor reductions in the strength of colored units. He goes on to point out that 6 battalions and 2 companies of Infantry; 1 regiment (less 1 battalion); 1 battery; 1 band; and various units of the Field Artillery, Engineer Corps, Cavalry bands and Ordnance companies, have been abolished among white troops.

**24th Infantry**

In 1922 when it was decided to send the 24th Infantry to Ft. Benning, Ga., it was announced in the Army and Navy Register that it had been under study by the War Department General Staff to convert colored regiments into Labor Battalions, but the press protested so vigorously that the procedure was modified—in that they did not change the name of the 24th Infantry to a Labor Battalion but actually what they did do was—put the regiment on an absolute non-combat status with just enough rifles to fool the public.

**U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER DISCONTINUES ENLISTMENT, AND THE PROMOTION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS**  
*Washington*

**Acting Secretary of War Confirms Authenticity of Communications Not Intended to Reach the Press—All Units Affected**  
*Washington*

Admitting that a confidential War Department Order to Commanding Generals "is correct in all details except for a few minor typographical errors . . . which are of no moment and do not in any way change its purport," denying that it is "the intention of the War Department to abolish any one of the four present colored regiments," the Acting Secretary of War, F. H. Payne, has written the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, upon being queried as to the purposes of the order in question.

The War Department order quotes a radiogram sent on June 26, marked, "Not for Press Release." This order provided that all original enlistments or re-enlistments unless they be made within twenty days of date of discharge, and all promotions and new appointments in both grades and specialist's ratings, be suspended until further notice in the 24th and 25th Infantry; the 9th and 10th Cavalry and practically all, if not all, of the branches of the army in which there are Negroes.

Upon receipt of the copies of the confidential order, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, Walter White, wrote to President Hoover as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and asked if the order is authentic. The reply confirming its authenticity was received from Acting Secretary of War Payne.

Last week another step in this program was carried forward when the machine gun troop of the Tenth Cavalry was ordered to Ft. Myer, Va. The announcement as made public by the Third corps area headquarters in Baltimore tries to make it appear that this shift will result in enlarging the Tenth Cavalry, but the announcement states also that "the regiment itself will be split into several groups at various posts."

received from Acting Secretary of War Payne.

**WAR DEPARTMENT IS SLASHING REGIMENTS**  
*Baltimore*

**Secret Order Means White non-Com Officers.**

**IGNORES QUOTA**

**Army of 4,000 Should Number 9,150.**

NEW YORK.—The War Department may not intend to abolish the colored regiments of the regular army, but it is certainly proceeding steadily to trim those regiments down, break them up and scatter them about the country, and change them from combat units to practically service detachments doing menial work around the various army posts.

Last week another step in this program was carried forward when the machine gun troop of the Tenth Cavalry was ordered to Ft. Myer, Va. The announcement as made public by the Third corps area headquarters in Baltimore tries to make it appear that this shift will result in enlarging the Tenth Cavalry, but the announcement states also that "the regiment itself will be split into several groups at various posts."



**Few Colored Non-coms**  
These shifts and splits of the colored regiments together with the recent "secret" order of the War Department suspending all promotions and enlistments in the colored troops have accomplished the result that the number of colored non-commissioned officers of higher rank is steadily being cut down.

The N.A.A.C.P. has received many communications from sources which it believes to be reliable stating that it is the practice in service detachments and non-combat units to have all the higher rank non-commissioned officers white. Thus the master-sergeants, the highest ranking non-commissioned officers, the technical sergeants and the first sergeants are now, or will be soon, all white. Furthermore, attorneys, for \$30,000 damages suffering when Officers Scriola and and Landrum of the Ninth precinct beat him on the night of August 5. Johnson was removed to the Gallinger Hospital for investigation and released after two days when no abnormal trouble was found.

The screams of Johnson's wife on the night of August 5 that the police were killing him aroused neighbors, and it is said that the Ivy City Citizens' Association had started an investigation before the Federal probe. Hospital authorities have denied, however, that the police had made it a dumping ground for its trounced victims.

#### Third Degree

Walter Johnson, of 16 O Street, is another person who complains of recent third degree experiences. He was arrested during the time the man whose charges caused the investigation, was held in jail. Johnson claims to have been kept in jail for four days and to have been struck on the jaw and stomach and slapped repeatedly. When Johnson was released he returned to his former job at the Manor Club, but had lost his job. Officers had tried to make him confess to a robbery.

#### Williams Case

Angry indignations rippled through a crowd of persons, Sunday night, who gathered in front of 2100 Nineteenth Street northwest, when a report went out that Arthur Williams, 50, of 1113 R Street northwest, had been thrown into a Second Precinct patrol while in an intoxicated condition. Police denied undue roughness.

#### Severe Trouncing

Among those cases which are expected to be reopened is that in which four youths charged Officers Frazier, of the First precinct, and Officers Edwards and Matthews, of the

## NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

SEP 4 1931

# Negroes Protest Breaking Up of Old 10th Cavalry

Ask President to Prevent  
Use of Separate Units  
on Varied 'Menial' Jobs

Economy Move, Army Says

Historic Colored Regiment  
Has Excellent War Record

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — A widespread Negro protest, already carried to President Hoover by Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican Representative, of Chicago, was voiced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the War Department made public an order breaking up and distributing various posts the historic 10th Cavalry Negro.

From its present station at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the cavalry regiment will be sent to four different Northern stations. In at least one case the cavalry units will supersede or absorb detachments whose functions include messenger, clerical and other lesser duties about the posts. The Negro protest is aimed not only at the breaking up of the regiment but at the possible utilization of its units in what the protestants consider to be menial jobs.

#### Use as Menials Denied

No official comment was made at the War Department today, but it was stated that the regiment will not lose its identity, although its units will be scattered. It was also said that the units at the post to which they are now assigned will continue to be handled and drilled as cavalry. The charge that they will be used primarily for menial jobs was denied. It was also pointed out that other army units composed of white soldiers have been divided among several camps without protest.

According to War Department officials, the change in store for the colored cavalry is due to the economy program. Fort Huachuca, however, is not one of the army posts scheduled for abandonment.

That there may be some net loss in the number of colored soldiers is indicated by an announcement from the Third Corps Area that the various units of the 10th Cavalry will "replace" colored units at the new posts to which they are assigned.

War Department officials maintain, on the other hand, that the colored units will not actually be discharged and will be absorbed in the cavalry

#### Has Excellent Record

The second Squadron of the 10th Cavalry is ordered to replace the colored detachment at West Point. The headquarters troop and first squadron will absorb the colored detachment at the General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The machine-gun troop of the regiment will absorb the colored detachment at Fort Myer, Va. The remainder of the cavalry will be sent to join the 9th Cavalry, colored, at Fort Riley, Kan.

Mr. De Priest made a special trip from Chicago two days ago to lodge his protest with Mr. Hoover personally. He told the President that the colored people thought the War Department was discriminating against the Negro troops.

The 10th Cavalry was organized in 1866 under an act of Congress. It has a splendid military record, including the following battle honors: Indian wars, Comanches, Texas 1880, New Mexico 1880 and Apaches; Spanish-American War, Santiago and the Philippine insurrection. The cavalry has white men for its superior officers, but its non-commissioned officers are all colored. The present officers of the 10th will stand relieved from that assignment and the officers now assigned to the service detachments at the various posts will take over command of its units upon their arrival.

## NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

SEP 13 1931

# Crowds Applaud Harlem Troops At Camp Smith

Conduct and Marching Skill  
Win Praise for Regiment  
Bearing Rattlesnake Shield

Home Folk Invited Today

100-Piece Band Among Chief  
Prides of Negro Soldiers

By Major Jerome B. Crowley  
165th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.  
CAMP SMITH, Peekskill, N. Y.

Sept. 12.—The "Harlem Battlers" have taken Camp Smith. The blue shield displaying the coiled rattlesnake and the terse sentence, "Don't tread on me," is being proudly carried on the famous fighting 15th by the only New York Negro command, the 369th Infantry, its peace-time successor. Tradition and pride are strong in this outfit, and after many years of reorganization following easier schedules than those of the white regiments, it has this year come into its own in a blaze of glory.

The band, 100 pieces, brass shining and the bells of the big horns gleaming, presents a picture seldom seen in

America in training camps. Every soldier in that unit marches and plays for Warrant Officer Jacob Porter as though a candidate for Carnegie Hall and the result is incomparable martial music. The troops fairly strut their cadence, and the nightly crowds for evening parade bespeak the joy with which the community looks upon this treat.

Lieutenant Colonel John G. Grimley executive officer to Colonel William A. Taylor, the commandant, proudly pointed out the cleanliness of the regimental area. The Army Inspector in his report stated that no rating existed for such a condition, and simply placed in the proper column the word "superior."

It is an almost impossible daily task for Major Leo Fitz Nealon, medical corps, and Captain Elfrid Lang to agree upon the street and kitchen prize winners. Captain De Maurice Moses of the Howitzer Company; Captain Rufus A. Atkins of Company D, and Captain Charles A. Williams of Company L are about even in the kitchen competition; the street honors run almost even, although Company F, Captain Matthew W. Witherspoon, seems to hold the edge. Holding its own with all other commands its attendance for the period is 96.5 per cent for enlisted men and 100 per cent for officers.

Colonel Taylor attributes the official comment that the 369th has developed and improved, over a three-year period, a three year enlistment in that regiment without any instruction in horsemanship, Allen L. Rufus, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denouncing the demobilization of Negro combat units by the War Department.

Special commendation has been given to Privates Jesse Romero, Jack Wiggins and Conrad Clark, all of the Howitzer Company, for their conduct following a truck accident in the hills — Romero for his coolness at the wheel of a disabled truck laden with troops, Wiggins for his cross-country two-mile run for assistance, and Clark for the immediate aid he rendered his injured lieutenant, though badly hurt in the head and body himself. Thirty-five men in all were badly shaken up or cut.

Major James M. Roche, plans and training officer, who closely follows the training, emphasized particularly their excellent discipline that prevails. At the evening parade today he called attention to the leather and brass of the individual officer and enlisted man which evidenced at once the personal pride each soldier feels in his appearance.

#### BASE INGRATITUDE

There is the utmost common sense in the demand of the friends of the Tenth Cavalry that this famous regiment shall not be degraded by dismemberment. It is the custom of centuries to honor acts of military prowess by distinct insignia on the uniform of the soldier, and by honoring his unit by a name. These are his treasures as much as a firm takes pride in its wealth and commercial

rating. For them he offers up his life whenever his superior gives the command. No wonder the friends of the Tenth Cavalry are outraged when the war department takes it from active service and puts it at other duty. This deliberate transfer of a fighting regiment to unmilitary service is an insult where the nation owes gratitude. If there must be laborers in the army, recruit them!

But never shame the veterans of a half century of fighting with stewardship over kitchen pots and army rules!

## Injustices Against 10th Cavalry Told

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 —Asserting that the 9th U. S. Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, is only a labor detachment and that he served part of a three year enlistment in that regiment without any instruction in horsemanship, Allen L. Rufus, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denouncing the demobilization of Negro combat units by the War Department.

"I myself," writes Mr. Rufus, "am a former service man of the 313th U. S. Service Battalion during the war, and more recently of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas. I received an excellent discharge there, Dec. 23, 1927, thereby completing the three years in the regular army of the U. S., without one minute of instruction in horsemanship. I kept a diary of my life in the service. The 10th Cavalry is only a labor outfit at Ft. Riley, Kansas, and there is no doubt the 10th Cavalry will be a disgrace to the U. S. Army. Is it any wonder, then, that a conscientious, red blooded young black man should be indignant? I sincerely hope the N. A. A. C. P. will be able to expose all the hideous conspiracies in this case if it is not possible to save our regiment from this calamity."

Mr. Rufus forwards copy of an article in the San Antonio Texas, Express, saying that the 10th Cavalry is "Virtually Disbanded," and telling of its heroic and colorful record. The article tells of the regiment's Indian campaigns in which it earned from the Indians the name of "Buffalo Soldiers." In storming San Juan Hill in the Spanish American War, the regiment lost 11 of its 22 officers and 16 per cent of its enlisted strength. The excellent riding of the men of

the 10th Cavalry in a motion picture film, in which they played the part of Indians, won favorable comment from reviewers of the film which was one of the first to have a "\$2 opening" on Broadway



## Regiments, Regular Army.

### 10th Cavalry

### On 'Fist' Duty

### Famous Regiment Has

### Already

### TURNED IN ITS ARMS

### President Said Approve

### Discrimination

New York, Sept. 25.—That the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has already turned in its arms, and that the troopers are doing guard duty "with their fists" is the latest information coming to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is urging all colored citizens to continue unremitting pressure on congressmen and senators against the War Department's Jim Crow demobilization plan for colored regiments.

The N. A. A. C. P. is also informed that the plan now being turned against the loyal colored soldiers of the republic emanates from President Hoover himself and that, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States he could suspend the operation of this plan if he so desired.

Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. is continuing in its endeavor to enlist the action of the American Legion, in session in Detroit, Mich., against the outrage upon the colored soldiers. The following telegram was sent at the outset of the Legion's convention to Commander Ralph T. O'Neil:

"The recent order of the War Department breaking up the famous 10th Cavalry into three parts and using it to absorb service detachments is viewed with dismay by millions of loyal colored Americans and by thousands of white citizens who know of its splendid combat record through three wars and numerous Indian uprisings. General John J. Pershing once served with

this unit. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels that the American Legion could perform a service to the Army, the nation to its thousands of Negro members and well wishers by passing a resolution asking that this famous regiment be kept intact at one post."

## TENTH CAVALRY UNITS DO GUARD DUTY WITH FISTS

### White House Blamed for Wrecking Famous Regiment.

### NAACP PROTESTS

### Hoover Could Halt Outrage if He Wished.

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## Movement Of Col. Soldiers Is Halted Temporarily

Washington, D. C., Sept 30.—(ANP)—The movement of members of the 10th U. S. Cavalry from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., whert they have been stationed for many years to join detachments of service units at such widely separated posts as Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Ft. Myer, Va., and West Point, N. Y., has been temporarily halted. But the halt is not permanent and the reason for the delay is purely one of departmental routine, the war department pointed out Saturday.

Protests in great numbers have poured into the war department and the various Senators and congressmen, while Congressman Oscar DePriest presented a petition signed with several thousand names to President Hoover, but the indications today are that these are of no avail and that the department will keep right on with its program.

The order to dismember the 10th and distribute its members through several units which in turn will be come part of the 10th cavalry, although stationed at several points is still in effect. Maj. General George Van Horn Moseley, Deputy Chief of Staff of the army, told the Associated Negro Press. The order has not

been carried out because Secretary of War, Hurley, asked for a suspension in the case of certain posts slated to be abandoned until he returns to the United States from the Philippines, the general said.

"The petition left by Congressman DePriest with President Hoover and the protests filed by others have all been referred to the war department and handled by this office," General Moseley said. "There have been many letters written but the writers have been laboring under a misapprehension. This order did not affect the colored regiments alone. It is a general order affecting the entire army and many of its corps. Whole battalions of white troops are being transferred in precisely the same manner, being consolidated with other outfits. A detailed memorandum explaining the order as it effects the 10th has been sent to President Hoover and copies of it were sent to Congressman DePriest and the N. A. A. C. P. In the order issued colored troops have been affected in only two or three instances. The orders shifting white troops occupied five whole pages. There was no color line involved. It is a regular and necessary part of a definite army program."

The army officials seemed certain that while the order has been delayed it would finally be executed. The adjutant general's office explained the "5 year plan" which caused the order as follows:

"In 1921 after the war, there were 65 regiments of soldiers in the army with a strength of 280,000 men. In 1931 this number has been reduced to 35 regiments with 118,000 men. The army must be kept within that figure. In 1926 a law passed authorizing an air corps of 7,000 men but no provision for it was made in the budget. Therefore, over a period of 5 years it was decided to enlist new men in the rest of the army but where replacements were needed to shift men or place them when re-enlisted where they were needed. This was done at the rate of 1400 per year. Many white battalions have been abandoned altogether. Although the plan has been working for 4 years this is the first time the colored regiments have been touched. Colored soldiers remain in the army longer than white. Many of these have been

in the 10th over 20 years. They get settled, have homes and attachments and hate to have them disrupted. The same sort of howl goes up from whites only not in so great a degree.

But replacements must be made and soldiers are being taken out of temporary housing. The 25th will go to Ft. Huachuca. It is now in temporary barracks at 3 separate points."

"Why are no new enlistments being accepted in the colored regiments?" the A. N. P. reporter asked.

"Because enlistments are being accepted in no branches of army service except the air corps" replied the major.

"Why are colored applicants not given an opportunity in the air corps?"

"It is a unit in itself. It calls for a higher grade of men than does the infantry and cavalry. Most of its recruits are high school graduates or men mechanically minded who are interested in aviation.

"It has not been the policy of the war department to mix races in regiments hence no provision is made for colored men in the air corps."

The strength of Negro soldiers in the army at this time is 9th cavalry, 23 officers and 402 men, 10th cavalry, 25 officers and 520 men; 24th infantry, 51 officers and 705 men; the 20th infantry, 41 officers and 954 men.

In the meantime protests continue to pour in. The war department answers all of them courteously and blandly but thus far is carrying right on with its 5-year-plan.

The war department insists that the 10th cavalry detachments will continue to bear arms and drill, but it is understood that these fine soldiers are to function only as hostlers and orderlies.



# FIRST SQUADRONS OF TENTH CAVALRY LEAVE ARIZONA

Detachments Sent to Leavenworth,  
West Point, Ft. Meyers and Ft. Riley

(By wire to The Call)

FT. HUACHUCA, Ariz.—Headquarters troop and first squadron with a strength of 127 men left for Ft. Leavenworth Saturday night. A detachment of Tenth cavalry to the Ninth cavalry at Ft. Riley left on same train with Leavenworth troops with a strength of 100 men. Second squadron with 89 men left for West Point, and machine gun troop 29 departed for Ft. Meyers Sunday night.

(Signed) Col. Thomas L. Sherburne.

The telegram from the commanding officer at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., sounds the death knell for one of the most picturesque units of the United States army. The Call heard that the Tenth cavalry was moving out of the old Arizona post. To be sure, it immediately got in touch with headquarters at Ft. Huachuca. The telegram from Col. Sherburne printed above confirmed what was already a fact.

66 Years Old

During the sixty-six years of the Tenth cavalry's existence, it has served through three wars and countless Indian uprisings while it was doing frontier duty. Such names as "Teddy" Roosevelt of Rough Rider fame, and General John J. Pershing have been connected with this famous regiment.

When the public first heard of the proposed break-up of the Tenth cavalry, the Call vigorously opposed the order of the war department. The same train with Leavenworth troops vice president of the United States, senators, and congressmen, were written, asking for their support in the matter. Several weeks ago the Call published letters from these officials in which they pledged their support in the matter.

War Secretary Turns Deaf Ear

On his return from the Philippine Islands, Patrick Hurley, secretary of war, was asked to intervene and rescind the break-up order. But all to no avail. The Tenth cavalry moves out to make room for the Fifth air corps, according to the war department. But no Negroes may enlist in the air service.

The order transferring the famous regiment to Fort Leavenworth, where the regiment was first organized and other detachments to Fort Meyers, Va., Fort Riley, Kas., to the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., ends a glorious career of a famous fighting cavalry.

## 10TH CAVALRY QUITS ARIZONA

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—Evidence, that the War Department has ignored the appeals of citizens and organizations to save the colored combat troops appeared last week when the first unit of the Tenth Cavalry left here for Fort Leavenworth.

According to announcement made by Col. Thomas L. Sherburne, head-quarters troop and first squadron, with a strength of 127 men left for Ft. Leavenworth, Saturday night. A detachment of Tenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry at Ft. Riley left on same train with Leavenworth troops with a strength of 100 men. Second squadron with 89 men, left for West Point, and machine gun troop 29 departed for Mt. Meyers, Sunday night.

The breaking up of the 10th Cavalry brings to an end the existence of one of the most picturesque units in the United States Army. The action of the War Department writes finis for a unit that has been in action for 66 years.

The measure when first revealed through secret sources brought a storm of protest from all over the country. Senators, Congressmen, and other office holders were appealed to in an effort to prevent this action. President Hoover was blamed directly for the breaking up of the troops.

DEPLORES 10TH CAVALRY BREAK UP

To the Editor of The Call:

The Negro of today not as a group, but as American citizens, are tired of being tossed around like a rubber ball, and I conscientiously believe, if, the right spirit is shown, and enough stimulus is reverted to the Negro proclivities throughout the United States, along the subject which I refer to will carry the Republican party down via., of the white wash route to the tune of a landslide for a democratic victory.

# NAACP ASKS HURLEY TO SAVE THE TENTH

Secretary of War Has Just Returned  
From Philippine Islands, Letter  
Meeting Him in California

NEW YORK.—A last minute request to Secretary of War Patrick Hurley, who has just returned to the United States from a visit to the Philippines, has been sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to greet him in California, asking him to intervene and prevent the break-up and dispersal of the Tenth cavalry from its present station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Pointing out the deep feeling of this injustice to the colored regiments has aroused among colored citizens, the N. A. A. C. P. letter says:

"The Tenth Cavalry has been organized for sixty-six years. It has served through three wars and numerous Indian uprisings. The careers of such famous Americans as the late Theodore Roosevelt and General

The Tenth U. S. cavalry is being tossed and broken up like the little rubber ball I referred to above. I don't have to go into detail to tell you of the noble history of the Tenth cavalry. To date it is an actual fact no Negro is enlisted in the Air Corps. If the present in the doings of this regiment, not to say any-clement in the Air Service is one of the so thing about the records of the Ninth cavalry, call causes for abandoning certain army posts Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantries.

The subject in question is pertinent to the Tenth U. S. cavalry under order which is not a secret, to be distributed as follows: Fort Riley; Fort Leavenworth; Fort Myer and West Point. The moving of this unit is of course alright, so far as a move is involved, but; these men are being distributed to the above mentioned stations for no other purpose than menial servants. Get this straight, don't misconstrue my conception, these Negro soldiers will, after the distribution is completed, belong to the past for just a minute reflection. Take the Ninth U. S. cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth infantry, what have they been doing in the past years, and what are they doing today? Now to the fore—the Tenth U. S. cavalry's destiny will be like that of the Ninth cavalry

John J. Pershing have been linked at one time or another with the Tenth cavalry. The regiment has an enviable peace time as well as war time record.

"It was because of this history that colored citizens were so shocked upon the publication of the order breaking up the Tenth cavalry and using it to absorb service detachments at northern and eastern army posts.

Two Explanations

Correspondence between this Association and Acting Secretary of War F. H. Payne, and with Generals Douglass MacArthur and George Van Horn Moseley, has elicited the explanation that the Tenth cavalry was being moved and broken up for two reasons; first to effect certain economies in housing and to evacuate certain undesirable army posts and, second, to allow for the last increment to the Air Corps provided for by the National Defense Act of 1926.

With regard to the Tenth cavalry matter, this Association has taken the position that the sacrificing of a here."

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Respectfully yours,

"THE YANKEE,"

Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

part of this regiment, some 556 men, to make room for an Air Corps unit which does not permit the enlistment of Negroes, is unjust.

"We hold also that the use of the Tenth cavalry segments to absorb service detachments appears to be a move calculated to reduce this combat regiment eventually, if not at once, to the status of a service detachment.

"It is possible, because of your many other interests, that you do not realize how tangible a link these Negro regiments form between the Negro citizen and his government. We can assure you out of our experience in dealing with Negro public opinion that no other single event, in recent years, has aroused such wide-spread discussion and condemnation as this order affecting the Tenth cavalry.

"There is yet time before the date set for its execution for you to order the matter held in abeyance until you can give some study and attention to the unexpected reaction which has developed during your absence in the Pacific. We are sure that your office in Washington has on file, or can assemble almost at once, records, correspondence, newspaper clippings, editorials and resolutions which will give you a picture of the situation substantially as we have outlined it



# TAPS ARE SOUNDED AS TROOPS ENTRAIN

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Oct. 22—Torn from its main body and cast to the four winds of a nation, the first section of the famous Fighting Tenth Cavalry moved out here Saturday amid cheers, tears and smiles—bowed for Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mounted on prancing, well-groomed horses, immaculate in their smart khaki uniforms, with pennants streaming and trumpets blasting a farewell, the detachment on their last review, presented a pretty but pathetic spectacle when one realized that one of America's finest military units was being broken up.

Mexicans, ranchers, citizens and officers—all of whom had learned to idolize the Calvarymen for their sterling, manly qualities, joined with the Twenty-fifth Infantry band, which came from Nogales to give a memorable final serenade to the departing boys in khaki. Tears filled the eyes of the cavalrymen and the musicians as the band played for the last time, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." Buglers took up the dying strains with the impressive "taps," a soldier's perfect goodbye.

While hundreds looked on, unquestionably moved by the scene, Colonel Sherburne, as fine a commanding officer as ever put a boot on, with a heavy heart, roamed to and fro trying to shake hands with as many as possible for perhaps the last time.

When the troop train carrying the departing first section, passed Naco, Sonora, Mexico, it was late and very dark, but those Mexican men, women and children who knew and loved those troopers, were waiting in the darkness to give them a farewell hand.

The moving of the First Section of the famous Tenth materialized despite the protests of scores of organizations and thousands of Negroes all over the country who considered this move a direct insult to

the race as a whole and to the members of this loyal military which has served America so faithfully and fearlessly. Protests and facts flooded the offices of those who had the power to rescind the order calling for the disbanding of the unit, but no action was taken. A last minute request was made to Secretary of War Patrick Hurley to save the Tenth, but this request was not granted.

Outstanding members of the Republican Party are also being blamed for their stand on the matter, at a time when their influence, as a testimony to the loyalty of their Negro voters, could have averted the breaking up of the famous military unit.

## 10th Cavalry Is Now A Labor Troop

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—By order of the War Department the famous 10th Cavalry has been split up to labor detachments and sent to various parts of the country. This fighting unit broke camp quietly, but it was a dispirited band of warriors that departed for new scenes.

Two companies are now at West Point performing work vastly different from what the men are used to. Most of the duties of colored troopers assigned to the U. S. Military Academy are of a menial character. With the presence of the additional force from Huachuca, living accommodations are said to be inadequate at West Point.

Another detachment of

the 10th Cavalry has been sent to Washington.

## DELEGATION OF ELKS VISITS WAR SECRETARY

By Robert J. Nelson

Washington, Nov. 3—A delegation headed by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, accompanied by Bishop E. W. D. Jones, of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Robert J. Nelson, director of civil liberties of the Elks; Roy S. Bond, grand esteemed loyal knight of Baltimore, Md., and C. Tiffany Toliver, commissioner of transportation of the Elks, called on Secretary of War Hurley Wednesday to discuss the status of the Negro soldier in the United States army.

A very frank conference was held for more than an hour into which he called Gen. McArthur, chief of staff. Exalted Ruler Wilson presented the cause in a forceful and effective manner, particularly dealing with the reduction and movement of the Tenth Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantries.

Gen. McArthur stated that no Negro soldiers had been discharged, nor would they be, only for cause; that the status of the Tenth Cavalry remained the same and only those soldiers would not re-enlist who were in excess of the regular complement established by congressional enactment. It was plainly shown to the delegation that about 500 would eventually be mustered out when their time for enlistment expired. Under the disarmament policy of the government that ratio showed that our reduction would be 30 to 1 as against the whites of 12 to 1, a favor of 18 points for the colored soldier. General McArthur handed the delegation a statement, which reads: "These factors make it necessary in carrying out a proper redistribution of troops to move to Northern stations the Tenth Cavalry and all except one battalion of the 25th Infantry. This permits the abandonment of the stations and improves the housing." The memorandum stated further that "The War Department does not distinguish between its soldiers, and treats white and black alike, and the department wishes to emphatically go on record that it believes it will be

most harmful to establish any differential treatment."

The matter of establishing an Army Air Corps unit among colored soldiers, to absorb the number which cannot re-enlist when their time expires was discussed with Secretary Hurley, who expressed himself as being favorable to the passage of a law to form such a unit.

## Negro Soldiers Healthier Than Whites

According to a report to the secretary of war by the surgeon general of the United States Army, Major General Robert U. Patterson, "there was more sickness among the white men in the United States than among colored" for the year 1930, in spite of the fact that the health rate for the army was the third lowest in history. Much of the hospitalization among white troops was due to misconduct, the report stated.



Regiments, Regular Army.

# "JIM CROW" ARMY UPHELD BY BY HIGH OFFICIALS OF WAR DEPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Colonel Pierre V. Kiefer, of the press section of the regular Army, took place in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War at the State-War-Navy Building here this afternoon, when the present and future policies of the War Department towards Negro troops were discussed in an exclusive interview with the Capital News Service. The players were: Assistant Secretary of War F. H. Payne, acting in place of Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley now in the Philippines; Major General George Van Horn Moseley, acting chief of staff in the absence of General MacArthur in Europe; and Assistant Secretary of War for the Air Service F. Trubee Davidson. These three men representing the final word in all matters affecting the Army, with the exception of President Hoover himself, spoke cordially but none the less evasively of the now "infamous" secret order calling for a practical liquidation of the Tenth Cavalry and the reduction of Negro regulars in the Army. While ready explanations were available to interpret in a favorable light every act of the administration and its future policy with respect to Negro troops, the many tenuous distinctions made by these officials were indicative of the effort needed to justify the recent "secret order." One thing was plainly evident from the whole trend of the interview: That serious fear is being felt in all circles of the administration that the revelations with regard to the treatment of Negro soldiers will have unpleasant repercussion on the political attitude of Negro voters in the coming elections. It was learned that copies of correspondence referring to the episode had been forwarded to the White House for careful study by President Hoover.

The interview came after initial

eral Moseley was that the same situation had resulted in the absorption of white units.

When it was brought to their attention that the reduction of personnel in the Negro troops amounted to over 15 per cent of their total number with an estimated loss in pay because of absorption of over \$269,000 yearly, while white troops during the five year reduction period had been correspondingly reduced something less than five per cent of their total strength, even though the previous percentage of Negro soldiers in the Army had been far lower than the Negro percentage of population would seem to warrant, General Moseley replied that previous reductions of white troops in the Army strength justified this uneven percentage. Actual figures on which he based his statement, however, were not given.

## No Negroes in Air Corps

The exact status of the Negro soldier in the Army came to light in the course of conversation. Aside from the four Negro units, two of Cavalry and two of Infantry, authorized by Congress, which will be greatly reduced after November 1, there are not more than 60 colored men in the Army. These 60 are, except in rare instances, attached to white units in the capacity of mechanics. Each of the three responsible officials who took part in the discussion admitted the fixed policy of the War Department to segregate as far as possible Negro soldiers into units by themselves. No Negro soldier is a member of the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery, the Air Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service or the other highly specialized branches of the Army. Out of the 12,000 and more commissioned officers in the regular army, only one is a Negro, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, now assigned to the R. O. T. C. unit at Tuskegee Institute.

When asked why Negroes were not admitted to the Air Corps, Secretary Davidson said that there were not a sufficient number of colored soldiers with necessary qualifications to form a separate Air Corps unit and that until such number should be available, the policy of the War Department to keep Negroes out of white units would be followed. The situation, he remarked, would be different with regard to colored men seeking to become pilots. He gave the assurance that if Negroes with necessary qualifications should be able to pass the rigorous physical examinations to which they must submit, whether they applied singly or severally, they would be admitted to training as pilots on an equal basis with white students at the Army Air School at San Antonio, Texas. The fact that the school was located in a Southern city would make no difference, he said.

That the situation as it exists with regard to the Air Corps is equal to that of other technical branches of the Army was admitted by General Moseley and Secretary Payne. The situation with respect to all of these branches resolved itself down to the proposition that Negroes must have sufficient numbers to form a segregated unit, or in a limited number of instances run the gamut of a series of simple eliminations by the physical examination route, before he will be admitted to train himself to fight the next war according to the newer scientific methods. Little hope seemed evident from the discussion by these officials that the set policy, leading to inevitable exclusion of the Negro soldier, would be changed.



# Colored Editors All Over Country Take Up Fight Against Injustice Of War Dept. To Negro Soldiers

## SPIRITED PROTEST IS MADE

War Secretary Hurley Must  
Take Definite Stand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—A blast of denunciation from the colored editors of the United States is greeting the War Department's unjust and discriminatory orders by which famous old Negro regiments like the Tenth Cavalry are being broken up, disarmed and distributed as service detachments to do menial labor.

The vigorous protests launched against this policy by the N. A. A. C. P. are meeting not only with the commendation and indorsement of editors of white dailies but with the united support of editors of Negro weekly newspapers. Typical of the comment from colored editors are the following excerpts from editorials which have reached the N. A. A. C. P.:

St. Louis Argus—The War Department will have a pretty hard time convincing the public that there was no race discrimination in its recent order making separate units of the famous Tenth Cavalry. . . . But this order by the War Department goes further than merely affecting the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Tenth Cavalry. It is a slanderous affront to every Negro in the United States. . . .

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch—As secretary of war, Pat Hurley seems inclined to tear out of the army all that the Negro has to honor and adore—the Negro military units. . . . As black men and women, let us have War Secretary

Hurley understand that he can never return to Oklahoma with our acclaim and sanction if he persists in his attempt to make manure-handlers out of as good fighting men as the nation ever knew.

Louisville Leader—The splendid record made by the Ninth and the Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry during the Spanish-American War and since merits a more glorious reward than their breaking up as cavalry units and infantry regiments and the reduction in status of their members from soldiers to camp laborers.

The Kansas City Call has actively entered the fight, publishing letters from Vice President Curtis in praise of the Tenth Cavalry, from Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, member of the N. A. A. C. P. board, who states that he will protest to the War Department, and from Congressman L. C. Dyer and other Missouri congressmen, deploring the demobilization of the Tenth Cavalry and giving assurance they will protest.

### 24TH INFANTRY

### 62 YEARS OLD

FORT BENNING, Ga. — With a program of ceremonies and athletic events, the 24th Infantry celebrated the 62nd anniversary of its organization here last week.

The program, held at the service club, featured selections by the band, remarks by Sergeant McCauley, of Company B, the oldest soldier of the regiment, and remarks by Private Reuben Randall, the newest recruit in the outfit.

Following the reading of extracts from the regimental history by Major Roger B. Harrison, an address was delivered by Colonel L. W. Caffey, regimental commander. Dr. J. H. Ward, who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the medical reserve, also spoke. Following his speech Col. Caffey made the presentation of trophies and awards.

The results in the various events follow:

Best dressed non-commissioned officer, Corporal Berrien, Company G.  
Best dressed private, Private Loyd, Company F.

Winner in competition in manual of arms, Corporal Brown, Company B.  
Revelé race, Private Rachel, Company G.  
Three-legged race, Privates Lee and Har-

Walking relay race, headquarters company first, service company, second.

Walking relay race, headquarters company first, service company, second. Company G won first place and was awarded pennant. The company, of which Captain K. L. Berry is commander, scored 10 points.

The 440-yard relay race was won by Company B; time, 50 2-5 seconds. Tug-o-war was won by Company G. The high point man for the meet was Private Jack Myers of Company F.

The Colonel Frank L. Winn, trophy awarded for excellent rifle marksmanship to company making the highest score in 1931, was won by Company F. The Colonel John B. Schoefel trophy, awarded to soldier making the highest individual rifle score in 1931 was won by Jess D. Pierce, private first class of Company A, who had a score of 335.

The trophy given by a friend, awarded to the five enlisted men having the highest rifle score, was won by Company . . . Total score was 1,613. The score by individuals on the team was: Corporal O'Neal, 328; Corporal Hightower, 326; Corporal Fletcher, 322; Private Brown, 320; Private (first class) Mitchen, 317.

The A. G. Spaulding baseball trophy was won by Service company. The Colonel Walter C. Johnson trophy was won by Service company. The track and field meet trophy was won by Company E.

### 24TH INFANTRY

### FOUGHT INDIANS

### FOR 27 YEARS

### Colonel Ward Speaker

### as Regiment Celebrates 62nd Birthday.

### 10th IS LAUDED

### Breaking Up of Famous Unit Deplored.

### 10th IS LAUDED

### Breaking Up of Famous Unit Deplored.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—For 27 years the 24th Infantry fought on the western borders to aid the march of civilization against the Indians.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Ward of the Veterans' Hospital, at Tuskegee, told the soldiers on regimental day, which was served Monday.

The 38th and 41st regiments were combined 62 years ago, he said, to make what is now the 24th Infantry. Very commanding officer from 1869 to 1902 was cited for gallantry in action, and some of them have written the most brilliant pages in military history.

Salt Lake City  
"In 1897," he declared, "orders were issued to send the 24th Infantry to Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. It was a very exciting time for many reasons. The regiment was then 27 years old. It had never before been quartered together at one post, and further, Fort Douglas was the first civilized post any company of the regiment had ever occupied.

When it was decided to send the regiment to that post, so bitter was the feeling and prejudice against colored soldiers that a deputation was sent to Washington to object to it. But it was sent, and such was the bearing and behavior of the regiment, that the principal newspapers of the city quietly selected the first anniversary of the regiment's arrival to publish editorially extensive articles referring to the objections that had been made, and making apology for such, stating that the people had been agreeably disappointed.

When the regiment departed for the war in Cuba, the whole city suspended business and turned out to do it honor. The streets were jammed, the people were wild with enthusiasm. The governor and staff, with a guard of honor, accompanied it to the next town on the railroad. When the regiment returned it had the hearts of the people and it holds them to this day.

Yellow Fever  
"In the report sent to the War Department, after the Cuban campaign, the 24th Infantry was praised for its behavior in action. The finest service rendered by the regiment in Cuba," the speaker said, "was in the pest-ridden hospital at Siboney, the army headquarters.

"Yellow fever had broken out, and conditions were appalling; men were dying on every hand, volunteers to care for the sick were called for, and the 24th Infantry stepped forward as one man."

Captured Aquinaldo  
It was acknowledged by General Lawton that Aquinaldo, the Filipino insurrection leader, would not have been captured at the time he was nor in the manner he was had it not been for Lieut. James A. Taylor, command-

ing Company C, 24th Infantry.  
MORE

Praises Col Young  
Observing the change in the attitude of soldiers toward their colored officers, Col. Ward said colored people generally have a higher respect for the authority of another colored person than has been true in the past.

As far back as the World War there was not a soldier who did not believe that Colonel Young could have commanded a colored division, he felt so himself. He took the physical examination in an effort to qualify but was turned down.

The report said he had high blood pressure. Colonel Young was at his home in Wilberforce, Ohio, when the news came to him. He saddled his horse, mounted and rode across the mountains of West Virginia and Maryland and into Washington and without removing boot or spur, walked into Secretary Baker's office, saluted and stated that he had reported for duty.

"What kind of duty do you prefer?" asked Secretary Baker.

"Active duty, Sir," replied Colonel Young, but he did not get it.

Later on he went to DeMoines and with words that burned their way into our hearts, he called us to the high plane of obedience as soldiers and loyalty to the flag. Never a word never a suggestion of his disappointment, although we know his heart was broken.

Praises 10th Cavalry  
"Just now one of the four units of which you are a part is being disbanded," the speaker said. The Tenth Cavalry is passing away. Mounted on prancing, well groomed horses immaculate in their smart khaki uniforms with pennants streaming and trumpets blasting farewell, the detachment on their last review presented a pretty pathetic spectacle when one realized that one of America's finest military units was being broken up."

"The famous fighting Tenth whose history, brilliant with movement dash and service, passed away tears and smiles and cheers of the vast throng present," reads a dispatch. Is there no way to save this unit? Has it served its time? Every Negro's heart is sad today. The 10th U.S. Cavalry told the world that we belong.

In concluding his address, Col. Ward said: "As your birthdays come and go, remember your history and your tradition. Keep your colors clean; serve your commanders with sobriety, faithfulness and understanding. Give them the best there is in you and you will have the admiration of your country and the love, respect and adoration of your race."



Soldiers-1931

R.O.T.C.

Kingston, N. Y. Free Press  
Monday, June 8, 1931

## NEW YORK NEGROES RESENT 'JIM CROW' ORDER ABOUT CAMP

### Harlem Preacher Criticizes War Department. Detached Colored Officer From Regiment To Retaliate

New York, June 8.—(U.P.)—Harlemites are indignant because of a War Department "Jim Crow" ruling that one of their brethren be sent to a negro camp in Virginia instead of with his own unit to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and have appointed a commission to "talk things over" with President Hoover.

A mass meeting was called yesterday by the National Afro-Protective League to complain about the ruling which would separate Milton F. Yuanders, first lieutenant in the R. O. T. S. of City College, from his unit during maneuvers at camp this summer.

Old Salem Church was jammed when the Rev. Dr. T. S. Harten, president of the league, mounted the pulpit.

"Where," asked Harten, "does it say in the Constitution that the white boys go to Plattsburgh and the black boys to Virginia?"

"It don't say!" shouted his audience.

"Sure it doesn't say," continued the speaker, "and that is the insult."

A petition was considered until leaders of the movement reminded them that "a petition, like a prayer, isn't worth much without work going with it." Several persons were then appointed to write a letter to the President requesting an audience for a delegation "to talk things over with him."

It was decided also that "if politicians discriminate against us we must turn them out, and if merchants discriminate against the negro, the negro must not buy his goods."

Several persons insisted that the meeting address the governor of Alabama on the Scottsboro case and the governor of Mississippi on a threatened lynching in that State, but Dr. Harlan refused to allow any-

on "to becloud the issue. The purpose of this meeting is another thing—racial discrimination and racial segregation."

The meeting was closed to the singing of "I Am Climbing Jacob's Ladder to the Kingdom of My Lord," and the shouts of "Glory be" and "Amen."

### 'Jim Crow' Ruling Arouses Afro League

NEW YORK, June 8.—(U.P.)—Harlemites are indignant because of a War department "Jim Crow" ruling that one of their brethren be sent to a negro training camp in Virginia instead of with his own unit to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and have appointed a commission to "talk things over" with President Hoover. A mass meeting was called by the National Afro Protective League to complain about the ruling which would separate Milton Quanders, first lieutenant in the R. O. T. C. of City College from his unit during maneuvers at camp this summer.

### NASHVILLE, TENN. TENNESSEAN

JUN 15 1931

### R. O. T. C. Camps for Negroes.

A thousand negroes meeting in New York the other day protested against a war department ruling to send Milton F. Quanders, a negro student in City College, to the Fort Hunt, Virginia, negro R. O. T. C. encampment instead of to the Plattsburgh R. O. T. C. camp. The negro student, it seems, desired to go to Plattsburgh, where other students in the New York college were sent, instead of to the Virginia camp where, with other members of his race he could follow the summer training course without the embarrassments which would result to both himself and to white students at Plattsburgh. The war department appears to have acted wisely in refusing him admittance to Plattsburgh. He will have the same instruction at Fort Hunt that he would have had at Plattsburgh and, after all, that is what he is supposed to attend R. O. T. C. camps for. The case serves to call attention of the public to the fact that the facilities of these summer camps are available to the negro youth of our country, and those who at-

tend are certain to reap great benefit from them.

### NEWS NEWPORT, R. I.

JUN 11 1931

### A BITTER PROBLEM.

The News has every sympathy with the Negro. We have gone on record, not once but many, many times, as opposed to racial bitterness, intolerance, and we have, time after time, protested "Jim Crow" methods, and have assailed mob-law and the lynching and beating of colored people.

The problem of racial relations is a grave and a delicate one. The Negro is a good American. He is here to stay. He came from Africa through no effort of his own, and he was kept in this country under the whip and by rule of force for long years. He has done wonderfully patient and serene things since the Emancipation Proclamation made him a free man.

We deplore the injustices that are too evidently practiced against the black man in this country. But no amount of deploring will help. Time must wipe out the prejudice that irks the colored man. He has been wonderfully patient and serene under a good deal of persecution. The majority of white people wish their

colored fellow-citizens well, and most colored people realize this.

A mass meeting of Negroes was held in New York last Sunday for the purpose of protesting against the War Department's recent ruling that Milton F. Quanders, a first lieutenant in the R. O. T. C. of City College, New York, should be sent to a Negro camp in Virginia this summer instead of being allowed to accompany his unit to Plattsburgh. And we can well understand how and why Negroes should resent this implication of inferiority.

But it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the War Department in this ruling, and all similar situations that arise must be handled in the light of things-as-they-are, by the War Department and by everybody else. One of these things-as-they-are is that there is a feeling that social mingling of the two races is not good for either. People who operate restaurants, hotels, dance-halls and similar

ces must recognize it. A War Department ruling that would send this young colored man to a camp with white boys would not eradicate race-prejudice, would not make young Quanders comfortable.

Tact, consideration and time will work out eventual justice for the colored Americans who are so generally patriotic and useful, and who have made such phenomenal progress since they ceased to be slaves.

Meanwhile all of us must recognize that race prejudice is not the creation of the present generation. It is an outgrowth, a long growth and in some degree an instinct. Colored people do not naturally like white people; white people do not naturally like colored people. This is a simple biological and historical fact.

All of us, of all races, must await the further refining processes of civilization before the ideal tolerance and understanding will have made us all neighbors in the way the good Samaritan understood the word.

### DANBURY, CONN. NEWS

JUN 9 1931

### Delicate Problems Of Race Adjustments

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C. M. T. C.  
*Call*

Negroes had a part in the Citizens Military Training Camp at Ft. Riley this year, for the first time. The officers there praise them, especially the Kansas City boys who went to the camp with some training secured in the R. O. T. C. in the high school. Especially satisfying is the praise they get for good behavior.

*Kansas City Mo*  
*7-31-31*  
The time will come when all governmental relations will be free of color and race bias. It is Negroes making good whenever the opening comes which will prove the logic of the square deal without fear or favor. With the practical problem solved, only that argument will get a hearing which is supported by facts. It is tremendously disconcerting for prejudiced persons to be arguing that Negroes are inferior, when on every hand stand living examples of equal ability. The Citizens Military Training Camp is a step forward.